THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9590. | NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1862. | PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Topographical Map of the Seat of War on the Rappahannock, from a Recent Survey---The Position of the Rebel Batteries on the Hills South of Fredericksburg.



NOTES OF REFERENCE.

A—Rebel batteries. Long swivel guns, eight inch rifles. The rest are field pieces (about twelve-pounders). B—Rebel rifle pits. C—Paper mill. D—Rebel rifle pits. E—Bridges over which Franklin crossed. F—Bridges over which Hooker crossed. G—Bridges over which Sumner crossed. H—Monument to Washington's mother.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

The Very Latest from Burnside's Army.

NO BATTLE YESTERDAY

More or Less Artillery Firing on Both Sides.

Seven Hundred Rebels Taken Prisoners.

The Wounded Removed from Fredericksburg.

Threatened Attack on Franklin's Forces.

Additional Accounts of Saturday's Battle.

THE BODY OF GENERAL BAYARD,

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED,

&c., &c., &c.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 15—11 A. M.

There was considerable firing yesterday between the advanced troops of the two armies.

At one time the rebels showed a disposition to move upon General Franklin's forces.

Occasionally the rebels would throw a few shell among our troops, just to remind us that they were still there.

With these exceptions everything was quiet.

There is some skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing.

The body of General Bayard left for Washington to-day. He was to have been married next Wednesday.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Dec. 15—P. M.

The weather to-day has been clear and warm, with a strong southerly wind. The roads are in very good condition.

The position of the two armies remains nearly the same.

There was not much artillery firing this afternoon by either party. Those shots the rebels did fire were thrown into the city.

The enemy, who are in plain view, are not idle, but busily employed in strengthening their position.

Most of the wounded to-day were removed from the city to this side of the river, as on the renewal of the battle the rebel guns would likely cause its destruction.

Over seven hundred prisoners have been taken since our army crossed the river.

THE BATTLE OF SATURDAY.

FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 14, 1862.

The battle of yesterday was one of the most severely and desperately contested of the whole war. It raged fiercely throughout the entire day, and even after darkness had shrouded the field it was kept up with a determination on both side, which seemed as though it was likely to last until one army or the other had become so exhausted as to be unable to maintain the fight any longer.

THE RIGHT AND CENTRE UNDER SUMNER.

The fighting on our immediate front and right and beyond Fredericksburg was carried on by General Sumner's grand division, comprising the Second and Ninth army corps. Shortly after nine o'clock the Second corps, General Couch, which constituted the right of the attacking forces, moved out from the upper part of the city between the plank road and westerly outskirts, with strong detachments of skirmishers. The enemy yielded gradually, though they contested our progress with great stubbornness, and for some time the rattle of musketry was incessant.

ARTILLERY FIGHTING.

At the same time that this movement was commenced the batteries of the division stationed on the bluffs across the river opened with shell to aid the exit of the rebels and cover our advance. The rebel infantry having fallen back to their first line of intrenchments and rifle pits, their batteries opened with a vigorous and rapid fire upon our columns, which now had come to a temporary halt, awaiting the result of the artillery fighting. For some time our artillery on the bluffs kept up a heavy fire upon the rebel batteries with such success that the batteries on Taylor's Hill, nearly opposite Falmouth, and commanding our right flank, were finally silenced. During this time the artillery of the rebels was almost entirely devoted to the shelling of our advanced troops. Occasionally they would send a shot towards our batteries, but they fell short or lodged in the town beyond.

HANCOCK IN THE ADVANCE.

Hancock's division had the advance, supported by the other divisions of the corps; while the Ninth corps, Gen. Wilcox, remained under arms in town, in readiness to obey the signal to advance to the assistance and support of their comrades wherever they could effectually do so. Soon after the whole corps deployed into line of battle, with Hancock's division on the right, and in this order moved forward to attack and storm the rebel right batteries, while from all the enemy's works a terrible shower of shell, grape and shrapnel tore through their bleeding ranks, notwithstanding which they steadily pushed on to the rifle pits, within a short distance of the first line of intrenchments. From the former they drove the rebels, making prisoners of some, while the remainder took refuge behind the earthworks. This was accomplished after the most heroic and long continued efforts, under a galling and murderous fire. Human nature was unable to hold out against the terrible fire which they encountered, and they finally retired, but in good order, carrying away with them their wounded comrades. They fell back to their original line of pickets, thus holding the ground which they first occupied, and which they held until this morning, when they were relieved by General Stoneman's command.

FRANKLIN ON THE LEFT—SUMNER JOINS HIM.

Just previous to the advance of Couch's corps, heavy firing and a dense smoke on the left indicated the fact that Franklin, with his grand divisions, was advancing upon and had already engaged the enemy's right flank. To open communication with him, therefore, Gen. Wilcox detached his division under Gen. Burns and sent it to the left by the edge of the river, with instructions to advance under cover of the river bank until he could place himself in close proximity to Gen. Franklin's right. General Burns accordingly moved his division forward, crossed Hazel run and took position with his left resting on Deep run, to the opposite bank of which General Franklin's right extended. From this location he was also enabled to support, if necessary, any demonstration having for its field of operations the space of ground between Deep run and Couch's corps, and though the division did not take part in the day's engagement, it rendered valuable assistance otherwise.

GEN. STURGIS' DIVISION JOINS COUCH—GEN. FERRERO.

About noon Gen. Sturgis was ordered to the support of Gen. Couch. So, forming his division with Gen. Ferrero's brigade in the advance, he moved obliquely with and on the left flank of Gen. Couch, with the intention of attacking the batteries which had been enfilading Couch's from the right centre of the rebel position. He opened the attack with General Ferrero's brigade, which deployed into line of battle parallel to the enemy's works, with General Nagle's brigade formed in the rear, and within easy supporting distance. General Ferrero then advanced, pouring in terrific volleys of musketry, and driving the rebels back. To retard this movement the rebels opened a raking fire upon his left flank, upon discovering which General Sturgis ordered Nagle's Brigade to advance by the left flank, and forming into line of battle attack the enemy's battery on the left. The movement was accordingly attempted; but, in consequence of ravines which it was injudicious to leave in their rear, General Nagle was unable to carry out the order, and he then fell back to the direct support of General Ferrero. Couch's corps was falling back while this was transpiring, and by the time General Nagle had resumed his original position, was nearly off the field, leaving Sturgis alone in the advance, and upon his command the enemy now concentrated almost their entire force, and the fight now became one of the most desperate character.

THE CHARGE—THE HILL CARRIED.

Despite the storm of missiles from the numerous rebel works, Gen. Ferrero continued to advance, supported now also by Dickerson's battery, which was disabled in fifteen minutes after coming into action, when its place was relieved by another battery. At last, by a dashing charge, the brigade carried the crest of the hill, and approached within eighty paces of the enemy's intrenchments. Their success, however, was not of long continuance, as the tremendous fire from the rebel batteries soon rendered it necessary for them to retire, which they did when the order to do so had been given for the third time. It was now dark and the division fell back to its original position, after being six hours under fire. Gen. Sturgis' division may be said to have borne the brunt of the fighting on the part of the Ninth corps, and behaved most splendidly throughout the whole affair. When Sturgis was most warmly engaged, the third division under General Getty, advanced to his support executing a movement to his left similar to that which he was making in relation to General Couch. After occupying for some time the position first indicated by the order from General Wilcox, the division was formed for an attack on the right rebel batteries, which had been enfilading the ranks of General Sturgis; and to the accomplishment of this particular object Colonel Hawkins' brigade, with Edwards' and the Fifth Massachusetts battery, was particularly assigned, while the Second brigade, under Colonel Harlan, formed in the rear as a reserve support.

THE CHARGE OF HAWKINS' BRIGADE.

The order having been given to charge those batteries, Colonel Hawkins' brigade dashed forward, and, in ascending the slope, were compelled to cross an old canal and a deep slough. Passing these, they found themselves on a level piece of ground, on reaching which darkness had overtaken them. Notwithstanding the obscurity of the night they maintained themselves against the rebel battery until they were ordered to fall back. A straggling, scattering fire on both sides was maintained until about eight o'clock, when both parties ceased for the night.

WHAT FRANKLIN DID.

On the left, which extended for some three miles below the city, General Franklin's grand division were actively engaged in sustaining the fortunes of the day. A portion of this division crossed on Thursday evening and the remainder crossed on Friday. About half-past nine o'clock the order was given to advance, and Doubleday pushed forward cautiously. The skirmishers met in a corn field, and the rebels immediately opened with artillery in the field. The enemy were making an effort to turn our left flank, when our artillery on the left of Franklin's position was speedily wheeled into position and opened upon the enemy. The cannonading was for a time very severe on both sides, while the sharpshooters were at work in a very lively manner in front. Our artillery on the other side of the river also opened upon them, and they were soon convinced of the uselessness of their efforts.

A GENERAL ADVANCE ORDERED.

About twelve o'clock there was an order for a general advance along the whole line. The enemy occupied a line of elevated land mostly wooded, but in some places cleared and extended in a semi-circular form, near the river below, around to Fredericksburg above, giving him an enfilading fire on the whole field, and making a line of battle at least six miles in extent. The rebel batteries were on the crest of the rising ground, well supported by infantry. General Stoneman's corps were at this time crossing the river to support the movement on the left. The batteries on both sides now blazed away with fearful fury. Doubleday on the left flank, close to the river, advanced his lines gradually, meeting with but little opposition. At one o'clock the divisions of Generals Meade and Gibbons advanced, under cover of our artillery. They went forward in splendid style, with colors flying. They soon became actively engaged in the work at the foot of the range of hills, while from near where their artillery was planted on the crest an additional infantry fire was poured into our men. Both divisions, however, advanced to the woods, and a number of prisoners, hundred or more, were captured by them. The fire of artillery and musketry was incessant at this time. Presently, however, a fresh and more vigorous fire burst forth from the woods on the Pennsylvania reserves, throwing nearly the whole of that division into confusion and disorder. This emboldened the rebels, and they continued to advance, meeting with not much opposition from those troops. Their officers tried to rally them, but without much success. Gen. Jackson, commanding one of the brigades, was killed by a musket ball, which struck him in the head, while endeavoring to rally his men. His body was left upon the field, together with that of his Adjutant, Capt. Sweringen. This unfortunate

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DUESENBERRY—MATHEWS.—At St. Ann's church, Eighteenth street, New York, on Monday, December 15, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, George M. Duesenberry to Nellie, daughter of the late Edward C. Mathews, all of New York.

FROST—MALONE.—On Sunday, December 14, by his Honor the Mayor, Leonard Frost to Elizabeth J. Malone, both of this city. No cards.

HYDE—MITCHELL.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, December 15, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Wm. Cleveland Hyde, of New York, to Eliza L., daughter of the late Minott Mitchell, Esq., of White Plains.

MOORE—BURR.—At the St. Nicholas Hotel, on Tuesday, December 9, by the Rev. J. E. Searles, William Moore to Mary Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Captain Richard Burr, all this city. No cards.

[illegible]—RIDGWAY.—At Mount Ararat, near South Amboy, N. J., on Wednesday, December 10, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., [illegible] to Anna, only daughter of Joseph Ridgway, formerly of St. Thomas, W. I.

Died.

ARMSTRONG.—On Saturday, December 13, Grace Stevens Armstrong, in the thirtieth year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, 311 Second avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—On Sunday, December 14, of congestion of the lungs, Willie A., child of William G. and Hannah Briggs, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place at the house of his parents, [illegible] West Tenth street, this (Tuesday) evening, at half-past seven o'clock. The remains will be taken to Westchester county for burial. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BROZLEY.—On Seventh day evening, December 13, at Orange, N. J., Frances, widow of Benj. C. Brozley, of Philadelphia, in the 91st year of her age.

She was interred in the burial ground of Friends, at Rahway, N. J.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

BOYD.—On Monday morning, December 15, John Boyd, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 204 Ainslie street, Brooklyn, E. D.

BROWN.—On Saturday, December 13, at the residence of her parents, No. 4 [illegible] street, Annie Augusta, daughter of C. Alonzo and Annie L. Brown, aged 4 years and 9 days.

The remains were taken to Fishkill for interment.

BRASSINGTON.—On Monday morning, December 15, after a short illness, of effusion of the brain, Ida Florence, youngest daughter of John B. and Caroline M. Brassington, aged 1 year, 3 months and 1[illegible] days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to [illegible]

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funeral, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, from No. 4 Tompkins street.

California papers please copy.

WILSON.—On Sunday morning, December 14, in the triumph of a Gospel faith, Susan, wife of George Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Jay and Johnson streets Brooklyn.

WILLIS.—On Sunday, December 14, of consumption, Matilda, wife of Robert H. Willis, and daughter of the late Joseph Smith, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, 279 Sixth street, without further invitation.

WANDELL.—On Monday, December 15, Jane B. Wandell, relict of Samuel S. Wandell, aged 61 years.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her son, Samuel S. Wandell, and sons-in-law, Lewis H. Embree and Thomas W. Shute, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, 429 Fourth street, near Second avenue.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 18	MOON RISES.....morn	1 53
SUN SETS	4 31	HIGH WATER.....eve	3 45

Port of New York, December 15, 1862.

CLEARED.

Ship Panther, Lothrop, San Francisco—R M Cooley.
Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool—C H Marshall.
Ship Electric (Ham), Junge, London—Sloman & Edge.
Bark Bj[illegible] (Norw), Marthusen, Cork—Holmboe & Balchen.
Bark Black Friar (Br), North, Cork—Arkell, Hurst & Co.
Bark Rosamond, Pickett, Cadiz—Peck & Church.
Bark Lola (Br), Johnson, Lisbon—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Alice Tainter, Hadden, New Orleans—J & N Smith & Co.
Brig Anniversary (Br), Hall, Belfast—John Jackson.
Brig Undine (Dan), Petersen, Rio Janeiro—G S Colt.
Brig Lotus (Br), Johnson, St Johns, PR—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig E S Hassell, Hassell, Matanzas—H D Brookman & Co.
Brig Allandale (Br), McIlrnie, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.
Schr Vapor, Booth, Vera Cruz—John R Dow.
Schr G S Adams, Chase, San Juan, Nic—H P Small & Co.
Schr Addy Ulrich (Swe), Robinson, St Eustatia—E W Wood & Co.
Schr Mary L Chase, Havana—Bassett & Nickerson.
Schr S T Baker, Price, Havana—N H Brigham.
Schr Orell, Chisham, Nuevitas—Y Talbot & Co.
Schr Mary Ellen (Br), McDonald, St Johns, NF—Tynes & Smith.
Schr Dart (Br), Conrad, Halifax.
Schr E D Howard, Raymond, New Orleans—W & A Nelson.
Schr Paramount, Holcomb, Chincoteague—Moreau & Parker.
Schr Franklin, Conover, Chincoteague—Moreau & Parker.

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PROVIDENCE, Dec 13—Arr schrs James English, Nickerson, Elizabethport; Ninetta, Carr, NYork. Sld sloop Mary Dallas, Rackel, NYork.

14th—Arr steamer Petrel, Young, NYork. Sld schrs John M Broomall, Douglas; Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, and L Audenried, Bartlett, Philadelphia; Tunis Depue, Avery, New York; sloops Agent, Daniels, Elizabethport; Pointer, Nichols, NYork.

ROCKLAND, Dec 10—Arr schr Sarah, Holden, NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov 14 (not 24th)—Arr ship Monsoon, Merrill, Boston via Rio Janeiro. Sld 10th, bark Fanthea (Br), Ellis, Valparaiso; 11th, ship Mellin (Br), McFee, Queenstown; 17th, ships Fleetwing, Kelly, Howland's Island; Lotus, Leckie, Hong Kong; 19th, ship Windward, Smith, New York. Cld 19th, ship Lockett (Br), Topham, Liverpool; bark Pallas (Brem), ——, Port Angelos.

Sld Dec 12 (by tel), ship Susan Fearing, Newcomb, NYork.

SALEM, Dec 12—Arr schrs Acklam, Getchell, and Victory, McCarthy, Elizabethport.

WISCASSET, Dec 6—Sld schr Mazeppa, Brown, Baltimore via Portland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last Monday:—

Week ending	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Dec. 6....	$171,483,887	37,662,868	9,924,818	153,602,777
Dec. 13....	172,933,946	36,708,754	9,929,044	154,690,666
Increase..	$1,450,059	—	4,226	1,087,889
Decrease..	—	954,114	—	—

This statement is not what was expected. We presume that the ordinary course of business has been disturbed by the recent negotiations between government and the banks, and that a good many of the 4 and 5 per cent deposits at the Sub-Treasury have been called in by the banks. The loans are now nearly $173,000,000, which fact alone suffices to account for the high price of every article consumed by the poor, for the speculation in gold, and for the inflation which adds so much to the cost of the war, and to the difficulty of returning to sound systems of finance. It is evident that the banks are not disposed to change their policy so long as they are permitted to pursue it.

Money is worth 6 per cent on call, and commercial paper 5½ a 7, according to grade and length. The dulness of the stock market diminishes the demand for money. Certificates of indebtedness are selling at 96¾ a 97¼; demand notes, 126¾ a 127⅛.

Gold jumped up this morning to 132¼, on an unfavorable construction of the news from the Army of the Potomac; declined to 131¾ on the Philadelphia despatch announcing General Banks' arrival at Winton; sold at 131⅞ in the afternoon, and closed that bid. Exchange was pretty firm at 145½ a 146. With gold at 131⅞ a 132, there is very little profit in drawing at 145½. The demand, however, for bills continues quite light.

The stock market continues dull and depressed, with very little real business. Operators are not agreed as to the effect of military events upon the market. Some believe that a victory would depress gold and put up stocks; others believe that it would depress both gold and stocks; some say that a defeat would cause gold to advance, and stocks likewise; while others cannot admit that stocks could rise on a disaster. At the commencement of the war gold and stocks moved in opposite directions: good news caused stocks to rise and gold to fall; bad news caused gold to rise and stocks to fall. After the disasters before Richmond a new principle appeared to come into play: gold and stocks rose together, evidently on the depreciation of the currency and the want of confidence in the national cause. This principle has seemed to govern the market ever since. It is clear that a great victory on the Rappahannock would cause a smart decline in gold, and that a decided defeat would lead to an advance in the precious metal. And if we assume that the fall advance in stocks, which was equal to 100 per cent in some instances, was due to the depreciation of the currency and the want of confidence in the national cause, it would follow that a victory on the Rappahannock, which would have the effect of increasing public confidence and diminishing the depreciation of the currency, should depress the market price of stocks. On the other hand, though the ultimate effect of a national defeat on the Rappahannock might lead to the adoption of a national policy which would cause the currency price of stocks to advance, its first effect, by depressing the spirits of the public and rendering the prolongation of the war uncertain, would probably be unfavorable to the market. At the morning board to-day the amount of business done was small, and prices declined ¼ a ½ per cent all round. Between the boards there was no disposition to trade, and at the second board the same dulness prevailed, and some of the Western shares were ⅛ a ¼ lower. At the close, at half-past three, the following were the quotations:—

US 6's, reg., '81.	99 a	99¼		Harlem pref..	50½ a	50¾
US 6's, cou., '81.	104 a	104		Reading......	74¾ a	75⅛
US 5's, cou., '74.	92½ a	92⅞		Michigan Cen.	91¼ a	91½
Tr'y 7.30 n....	103½ a	103¾		Mich S & N Ia.	38½ a	38¾
US 6's, 1 y cer.	96¾ a	97		Mi S&N Ia guar	82½ a	82¾
US demand n..	126¾ a	127		Panama RR...	160 a	—
Tennessee 6's.	53¾ a	54½		Illinois Central	77¾ a	78
Virginia 6's...	60 a	61		Clev & Pitts..	43½ a	43¾
N Carolina 6's.	69 a	70		Galena & Chic	80½ a	80¾
Missouri 6's..	52½ a	52¾		Clev & Toledo.	68½ a	68¾
Americ'n gold.	131⅞ a	132		Chic & Rk Isld.	80 a	80¼
Pacific Mail...	125½ a	125¾		Chi, B & Q RR.	86 a	87
N Y Central..	102¾ a	103⅛		Mil & P du C RR.	32 a	33
Erie..........	61 a	61⅛		N Y Cen 7's, '76.	114½ a	—
Erie preferred.	93 a	93¾		Erie 3d m'g bds.	107½ a	—
Hudson River.	75⅞ a	76⅛		Ill Cen 7's, '75.	109 a	109¼
Harlem.......	20¾ a	21				

At the third board the general market was dull, with the exception of Pacific Mail, which advanced to 126.

By advertisement in another column it will be seen that Messrs. Schuchardt & Gebhard are prepared to pay at once, in gold, the January coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company, of California. These bonds pay ten per cent per annum.

We learn by telegraph that Congress to-day adopted a resolution stating that the interest on the public debt shall continue to be paid in gold. This is a very proper rebuke to Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, whose financial scheme has annoyed the members of the Ways and Means Committee, none of whom had seen the bill till they read it in the HERALD.

We have reason to believe that Mr. Chase will pay the public debt maturing on the 31st inst. in gold. This will enable the speculators and bankers who have bought these bonds at or near par in currency from the real holders to realize a handsome profit. At the close this afternoon 125 was bid for them.

We notice that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company advertise an auction sale of their coal receipts for January, and that similar auctions are to take place at monthly intervals hereafter. This move is a regular bombshell thrown into the market, and will probably produce a general war among the coal companies, which will add further evidence of the insecurity of coal stocks as permanent investments.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$508,745 00
—For customs	113,010 00
Payments	1,031,445 71
Balance	9,139,882 57

The Providence and Worcester Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent, payable January; the Nashua, N. H., Manufacturing Company, a dividend of thirty per cent; the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. [illegible] cent a few weeks since.

Stock Exchange.

MONDAY, Dec. 15, 1862.

$5000 US 6's, '81, coup	104	50 shs N Y Cen RR. s10		103
1000 U S 5's, 1865...	95	1100 do.........		103
3500 Tres 7 3-10 p c n	103½	200 do......	s30	102¾
43000 U S 6's, 1 yr cer	97	50 do......	s30	102¾
5000 U S demand nts	127	1100 Erie RR.........		61⅛
20000 do.........	127¼	300 do......	b30	61¼

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SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered, Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:—

KANGAROO, Saturday, December 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, December 27.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, January 3.

And every succeeding Saturday at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100 00	Steerage	$40 00
Do. to London	105 00	Do. to London	43 00
Do. to Paris	115 00	Do. to Paris	48 00
Do. to Hamburg	110 00	Do. to Hamburg	46 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street, or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. Cook, commander, will sail from the stream on Wednesday next, 17th inst. A steamboat will ply between the company's wharf, at Jersey City and the China, from 10 to 11 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The SCOTIA will sail on the 31st inst.

E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY. Steam to London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton. The favorite first class and elegant iron mail steamship

BAVARIA,
E. Meier, Commander,

carrying the United States mail, sails from pier No. 31 North river, foot of Fulton street, positively on

Saturday, December 27,

and takes passengers for London, Hamburg, Havre and Southampton at the following rates:—

First cabin, $135; Second cabin, $80; Steerage, $45.

The HAMMONIA will succeed the Bavaria on Jan. 10, 1863.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AS NURSE—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 89 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Call at or address 14 E[..]x st., second floor.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WISH TO get places for their servants, a cook, chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 5 West [..]th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS SEAMstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; would take charge of growing children or assist in the chamberwork if required. Can give the best of city reference; four years in her last place. Call at 175 West [..]d st., second floor, back room, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do housework in a small private family. Call at 306 West 19th st., near 10th av., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL, TO wait on a lady and do plain sewing; has been accustomed to the care of half grown children for years; she is perfectly competent to fill any situation. Call at her present employer's, for two days, 67 East 23d st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION TO DO general housework or as chambermaid and laundress; best reference. Can be seen for two days at 75 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS LOST her own baby, wishes a situation as wet nurse. Call at 129 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more engagements in respectable families, to work at their residence. Please call at or address 89 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at 219 West 16th st., near 7th av., in the basement.

A RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of a family; is a good plain sewer; can speak the French language; good city reference. Call for two days at 62 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at 87 East Baltic st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing. Best city references. Apply for two days at 196 West 2[..]th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUATION IN A small private family, to cook, wash and iron. City reference. Call for two days at 61 West 29th st., basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and laundress; is capable of doing plain cooking; is willing and obliging. Call at 32 2d av., near 9th st., in the basket store, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUAtion to do general housework; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference can be given. Call at 201 West 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in washing and ironing; good city reference. Call at 149 West 27th st., top floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; no objection to assist in washing; or would be willing to act as chambermaid and do the fine washing; is fully competent to do anything undertaken by her; has good city reference. Can be seen at 158 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., until engaged.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family; was five years in her last place. Call for two days at 244 Gold st., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as seamstress, nurse or chambermaid; good reference if required. Call for two days at 782 Greenwich st., corner Bethune.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as first class cook in a private family; is a good baker and pastry cook; understands her business in all its branches; best city reference from last place. Call at 67 East 16th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE COOK, with eight years' reference from one family; would assist in washing and ironing, if required; a good place more of an object than high wages. Apply at 115 5th st., near Broadway.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid or nurse; is a good embroideress and plain sewer. Call at 207 West 26th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, to do general housework or chamberwork in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at 67 Robinson st., first floor, back room.

A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good bread maker; or would do housework for a small family. Best of city reference. Apply at No. 115 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as good cook, washer and ironer; can give good reference; wishes a good home more than high wages. Can be seen for two days at 74 Bleecker st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 260 West 18th st.

A FIRST RATE COOK WISHES A SITUATION, IN A private family; she has had long experience, and is thoroughly acquainted with cooking in all its branches. Best of city reference can be furnished. Call for two days at No. 267 East 13th st., near 3d av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 198 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference given. Call for two days at 82 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION IN A genteel family as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, and cut and fit children's clothes. Call at 68 Christopher st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has the best of reference; a good home at present more of an object than high wages. Call at 135 3d av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECtable and well recommended young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework; knows her business in all its branches. Call at 136 West 35th st., for two days.

A YOUNG GIRL 13 YEARS OLD, WANTS A HOME in a respectable family, to assist in housework, and take care of children; she is an orphan. Call at 32 Monroe street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and would do plain sewing, if required; the best of city references given. She can be seen for two days at No. 104 West 23th st., near 7th ave.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, and would assist with the chamberwork if required; can make children's clothes if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; city reference given from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 72 32d st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A young American widow lady; a thorough housekeeper; also understands all kinds of sewing; unexceptionable reference given. Can be seen or addressed at 65 Henry st., five minutes' walk from Fulton ferry; or a note addressed G. W., Herald office, will meet with attention.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and help with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at 217 West 20th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business in all its branches; would assist in the washing and ironing; best of reference. Call at 207 West 19th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do housework or plain cooking, washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful; good city reference. Call at 300 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts., first floor, front.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, or to do light work; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing and make herself generally useful; can give the best of city reference. Apply for two days at 25 East 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; has good city references. Can be seen for two days at 223 East 21st st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO housework or chamberwork; can bake, wash and iron; best of city reference. Call at 120 Clinton place, near 6th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamberwork and waiting, or assist in washing. Apply at 193 7th av., near 21st st. The best of city reference.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Good city reference. Can be seen till suited at 195 7th av., near 24th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, as good plain cook and washer and ironer in a private family; good reference. Call at 33 Atlantic av., near Park av., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS a competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; has the best of city reference from last employer. Call for two days at 346 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHer and ironer; has lived two years in last place. Apply for two days at 136 Sackett st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUation as cook, washer and ironer. Best of city references. Call for two days at 132 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO light chamberwork and take care of children. Best of city reference. Call at her last employer's, 162 East 14th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer. Call at [..] Hoyt st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN DESIRES A situation as wet nurse; baby three months old; no other care; no objection to the country or to travel. Best of city reference. Call for two days at 175 East 22d st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Best of city reference. No objection to the country. Apply at 121 West 20th st., 3d floor.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO COOK, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at 10 Vandam st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid. Call at 230 East 18th st., rear house, second story.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE, BY A RESpectable married woman. Apply at 235 Fulton st., up stairs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as cook; would have no objection to assist with the washing if required; can come well recommended. Call at 98 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS first class cook in a respectable family; no objection to assist in washing. Best reference from her last place. Call for two days at 236 East 23d st., second floor, front room.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion in an American family as chambermaid. Call at 322½ 4th st., room 4.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES A SITUATION; is accustomed to taking care of an infant from its birth; is a fine sewer; would go a short distance in the country. Best city reference from her last place. Call for two days at 415 6th av., one door above 25th st., in the fancy store.

COOK WANTS A SITUATION—IN A HOTEL OR boarding house; thoroughly understands all sorts of meats, soups and pastry in all its branches; is willing to assist in carving if required. Also restaurant business thoroughly; has the best of city reference. Call for two days at 74 Allen st., room No. 10.

COOK—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERMAN cook, who is a professional French and American cook, and learned in pastry cooking, in a first class house; will do no washing; best city references. Call at 141 Chrystie st., in the basement.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, with a first class sewing machine; understands all kinds of sewing; will make arrangements to suit those who need the above. Apply at 311 East 1[..]th st., fourth floor.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDdle aged American lady; is fully competent to fill the above situation in a hotel or gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address S. J. S., station B Post office for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS of age, as an assistant in a store; is very anxious for employment. Good reference given. Address, for this week, James Howard, Jr., 12 Court st., corner of Pacific, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 232 East 30th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good city reference. Call for two days at 2[..] 17th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, to do general housework in a small family. Good city reference. Call at 49 Bank st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress. Apply at or address 234 Myrtle av., between Canton and Raymond sts., Brooklyn. Good reference.

TWO YOUNG LADIES ARE DESIROUS OF OBTAINing situations in a millinery store; one as trimmer and the other as improver; or would accept situations in a cloak store—one as saleswoman and cloak maker; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address E. S., Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family of three or four. Has first rate city references. Address J. G., 244 East 9th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS CAPABLE of taking charge of a kitchen. Has four years' good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 201 6th av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and to take care of children, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at 103 West 26th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and is a good shirt maker; has best of city reference. Call at 32 East 41st st., near 4th av., in the grocery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework, or would do cooking, washing and ironing. Best of city reference. Call at 239 Mulberry st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as cook, washer and ironer. Good city reference. Call at 179 West 32d st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED American lady, a situation as housekeeper in a private family, hotel or institution; the best of references given. Address C. A. P., Herald office, stating terms, interview may be had.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, A Protestant, a situation as lady's maid or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to travel. Can be seen at 160 East 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO LIGHT CHAMBERwork or take care of children. Call for two days at 259 Hicks st., corner of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; has the best of references from her last place. Call at No. 63 Douglass st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY [..] a good washer and ironer; has four years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 69 3d st., between [..] and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do housework or chambermaid and plain sewing. City reference. Call at 87 6th av., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; can have good city recommendation. Call at 31 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT WOman, as good cook; would assist with washing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen until engaged at 113 West 15th st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND SEAMstress, to wait on a lady or children. Apply at 158 East 22d st., for two days, at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as first class laundress and chambermaid in a private family; can produce the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at 35 East 16th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself generally useful; has best of references. Can be seen for two days at 7[..] West 22d st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days at 322 Pearl st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN HOUSEkeeper, a chance in a hotel or to take charge of a gentleman's family; no objections to go to the country or to any other city, if a desirable opportunity is offered. May be seen or addressed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th, at 662 Hudson st., between Perry and Charles sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family. Good references given. Call for two days at 156 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WET NURSE.—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE wanted, by a respectable married woman. Best of city reference. Call at 787 Washington st., between Jane and Horatio sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and would not object to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, 51 West 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as good cook, or to do general housework, washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Call at 96 West 28th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; has had the care of children for the last fourteen years. Call for two days at 232 West 35th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation in a small private family, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference from her last place, corner of Columbia and Union sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION IN a small private family for general housework or chamberwork; good reference from her last place. Call at 49 6th avenue.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 West 18th st., first floor, rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT WOman as first rate cook; understands all kinds of cooking, is a first rate bread and biscuit maker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; will assist with the washing and ironing if required. Can be seen for two days at 235½ Bowery, in the millinery store.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND TAILORESS, sewing by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Call at or address 108 6th ave., between 18th and 19th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID OR waitress. Can be seen for two days. Apply at 205 West 26th street.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework, or as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at 268 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Call for three days at her present employer's, 225 Thompson st., corner of Amity.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by an English woman. Can be seen for two or three days at 53 Fifth st., second floor, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as lady's maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business. Apply to or address G. B., bakery, corner 9th st. and 3d av., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD COOK, A SITUATION, BY a family giving up housekeeping. Apply at 70 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED GIRL, A SITUation as nurse; is from Brazil, South America; would like to go in a Spanish or Portuguese family, or in a high American family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, where she has lived eight years, No. 5 East 16th st., first house from 5th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as tailoress; can do all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, 125 West 15th street.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE PERSONNE FRANÇAISE DESIRE SE PLACER comme bonne—pas pour de petits enfants. Elle a de bonnes recommandations. S'adresser au 309 [..] ave., entre les 22me et 23me rues.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS WILL FIND the largest old established office, corner of 11th st. and 6th av., for German, Irish, English, American and Protestant women and girls, to suit all. Good places always ready. MRS. FLOYD.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, 149 GRAND STREET—WANTED this day, 25 tidy girls for housework; also professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, &c. Families supplied with first class servants, city or country.

AT THE SELECT AGENCY, 10 TILLARY STREET, Brooklyn, 50 first class servants wanted immediately. Places were never more plentiful. Excellent situations now ready for cooks, chambermaids and girls for housework, without waiting five minutes. Wages $8 and $9. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn. 12 years established.

COLORED SERVANTS.—COLORED SERVANTS, cooks, waiters, chambermaids, laundresses, coachmen and good errand boys, can be procured at Titus' Agency, 247 Thompson st., corner of 4th st. News stand at the door.

FUR CAP SEWERS AND FINISHERS WANTED.—Two or three good hands wanted, on otter, beaver and nutria fur caps. Apply at Banta's fur store, corner of Canal and Wooster sts.

SERVANTS IN BROOKLYN—AT MANNING'S SELECT Agency, 18 Court st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall. May be immediately engaged, experienced Protestant and Catholic servants, cooks, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses and general houseworkers. Superior situations.

WANTED—EIGHT YOUNG LADIES OF PLEASING address and good moral deportment, to wait on tables. Apply during this week, from 5 to 7 P. M., at the Reveille saloon, 694 Broadway. N. B.—Applications will only be received during the hours above specified.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, and do general housework in a small family. Apply at 97 South 3d st., Williamsburg. A colored woman preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress. Apply from 10 till 12 at 25 Washington square.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress. Apply from 10 till 12 at 25 Washington square.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO THE GENERAL HOUSEwork of a small family; she must be a good washer and ironer, a good cook, and not afraid of work. Those having good recommendations from their last place, may apply at 307 Dean st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—TWO SMART GIRLS AS BARTENDERS. Apply at 636 Broadway, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, WHO UNDERSTANDS cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and the use of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. None other need apply. A permanent situation in a private family. Apply at 61 Irving place, corner of 17th st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE (GERMAN, WITH BABE three months old), to sail to Havana (Cuba), the 17th inst. Apply at 167 West 24th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING AND take care of a child ten months old; a Protestant girl preferred; must have good references. Apply at 42 East 14th street.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, AS SEAMstress and to do light chamberwork. None need apply unless they are disposed to make themselves generally useful. Call at 454 West 23d st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A REspectable girl to do general housework; one that can wash and iron; must come well recommended. Apply for two days at 219 West 50th st., between 8th and 9th aves.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, and the other as chambermaid, waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing, for a private boarding house; references required. Call at the basement door of 46 West 9th st., near 5th av.

WANTED—FINE VEST AND PANTALOON HANDS, at 70 William st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND SEAMstress; one who can bring good recommendations for character and capacity; she should be able to cut and fit children's dresses and under clothes, operate upon a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine and be experienced in the care of children; a French woman preferred. Call at 175 2d avenue, corner of 11th st., between the hours of 10 and 12.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN SING AND play, in the saloon 97 Crosby st. Call from twelve to two o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO HAS BUT ONE CHILD, a Protestant nurse and seamstress; good references required. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock at No. 3 East 20th st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WAITER GIRLS, IMMEDIately, at the Empire Music Hall, 675 Broadway, near Amity st. Apply between 6 and 8 this evening. To such good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO THE WORK OF A SMALL family. Reference required. Call at No. 53 Hester st. Wages moderate.

WANTED—THREE FRENCH GIRLS, FLORISTS, OR Americans, but speaking French. Apply immediately at the French Institute of M. C. Gaillard, 149 East Ninth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue, late 61 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND IRON for a small private family; must be smart and tidy and understand her business. Apply between 9 and 12, with good city reference, at 82 Lexington av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, TO GO A SHORT distance in the country; must thoroughly understand her business and come highly recommended. The family consists of only two persons. Good wages will be given. Call from 2 till 8 P. M., at 174 East 15th st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT SERVANTS, FOR first class families on Brooklyn Heights; a cook, washer and ironer, wages $8; a first class nurse and seamstress, wages $8 and a chambermaid, $7. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary street, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE HOUSE, for a genteel lad, 16 years of age; the best of reference given. Address F. J., box 125 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL BUSINESS MAN, FROM NEW ENGland, an experienced accountant, and acquainted with the principal cities of America and Europe, desires a position in a first class banking and exchange house. Apply to G. W. Cotterill, counsellor at law, 47 Wall st.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS SERVED FOR EIGHT years in Germany as servant, having good references and speaking English, wants a situation as servant, valet or waiting man. Address H. 85, Herald office.

A STEADY, SMART YOUNG MAN, AGED 21, WISHES a situation as waiter in a hotel or dining saloon, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address Waiter, box 218 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS SHIPPING or entry clerk, collector or outdoor salesman; writes a good hand and is correct at figures. Refers to present employers. Address Enterprise, box 114 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH CAPITAL, WISHES TO FIND employment in a good commercial house where there are some chances to become interested. The advertiser is European; has been for many years employed in a first class commercial house in the South. Speaks four languages; the best reference can be given. Address X. Z., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, JUST DISCHARGED FROM THE ARMY of the Potomac, desires a situation as assistant in a grocery or spirit store; writes a pretty good hand and can drive a light wagon. Address Antietam, Herald office, for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED MAN, strictly temperate and responsible, as collector or porter, overseer, foreman, or any situation where a responsible man is wanted; best of city references. Address for one week J. Moffat, station E, 6th av.

AS PORTER—IN A CARPET ROOM, OR TO DRIVE goods, or would work in any store and make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses and driving. Good references. Address Porter, box 131 Herald office.

BRAIDING MACHINES.—WANTED, BY A THOroughly experienced man, a situation as foreman in a hoop skirt braiding factory. Can give the best of reference as to ability, &c. Address J. F. Vernon, Colyer st., Greenpoint.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE man, as coachman and groom; has first class reference as to capability and honesty. Apply at 34 Cedar st., first floor.

COACHMAN—WANTS A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, only to take charge of horses; is careful and of temperate habits, and thoroughly understands the management and treatment of horses; has good city reference. Can be seen at Baxter's harness store, 7[..]d av., for three days.

HEAD COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A PRIvate house, large boarding house or hotel; would take charge of her own kitchen; best of reference. Apply to the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane, for reference. Call at No. 3 East 21st st.

THE ADVERTISER, A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, OF ten years' experience, with $4,000 or $5,000 in cash, would like to engage in some mercantile business with a house already established, either in city or country, or would buy out a good concern. Address R. Brewster, Underhill, Vermont.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN FORTY YEARS of age; is a man of business habits, temperate in all respects; would like to travel, or would work at the store, tin and sheet iron business. For particulars address C. D., Broadway Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER. ANYone in want of a good barkeeper will address, H. Schlobohm, French's Hotel.

WANTED—TO DRIVE A HORSE AND CART, BY A middle aged American, of experience and responsibility, and fully competent. Call on or address F. H. H., 77 Robinson st., for three days, between the hours of 12 and 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ACTIVE, INTELligent youth, in a store or office; city reference given. Call on or address John McCabe, 47 Lispenard st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A banking, shipping or commission house, or any business where his services may be made available; is a thorough bookkeeper and accountant, and has a good business experience; is desirous of getting a situation at once. Has good reference. Address for two days J. S. O., 90 East 32d st.

THE MILITARY.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF COMPANY C, FIFTY-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., held in Brooklyn, Dec. 2, 1862, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, Company C, of the Fifty-sixth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., has learned of the death of George W. Kelsey, our late associate and brother member in arms, who was wounded on the battle field of Antietam, and died from the effects thereof, while nobly defending the flag of his country; and whereas, by his death this company has lost one of its useful members, who has endeared himself to us by his sterling qualities as a man and a soldier.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will, we are forcibly reminded that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of our deceased friend and brother our heartfelt sympathy for their sad bereavement, tempered, however, by the consolation that he nobly did his duty, and died in a good cause—battling for the rights of his country.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect for his memory, the members of this company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the New York Herald and Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the parents of deceased, signed by the officers. By order of the Company, GEORGE W. VAN NATER, Secretary.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT; SALES IMMENSE. SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS ASKING FOR OUR GREAT NEW UNION PRIZE AND STATIONERY PACKAGE. EACH CONTAINS OVER $1 WORTH OF FINE WRITING MATERIALS AND FANCY ARTICLES, for only 25 cents. $15 per day made easy. We give each agent a splendid Watch, a fine time keeper. Send for our new circular, with extra inducements. S. C. RICKARDS & CO., 102 Nassau street, N. Y. Largest and oldest Prize Package House in the world.

AGENTS WANTED.—"THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE." A fine steel plate war engraving. First issue exhausted; second issue now ready. Apply at once, from 10 to 12. Every household should have one. Immense demand; profits large. Country agents, send in your orders. JONES & CO., Publishers, 23 Broadway, New York.

A STOUT BOY, 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD, WANTED—TO fill casks, &c. Apply from 10 to 12 at 240 Front st.

AN ACTIVE MIDDLE AGED MAN WANTED—AS ASsistant salesman. Address H. W. Roberts, Herald office.

A WAITER MAN WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily. He must be a Protestant and single, with best of city references. Apply on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 6 to 8 P. M., at 409 West 23d st.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND STORE; ONE WHO HAS been used to selling skates preferred; a good chance for a real smart boy. Apply, with reference, at 498 Broadway.

COACHMAN WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO PERfectly understands his business, and can bring the best of references. Apply at 384 5th ave., from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

COACHMAN AND SERVANT WANTED.—MUST UNderstand the care of a cow, marketing, gardening and willing to make himself generally useful, obliging and be sober. Apply at No. 5 South st., up stairs, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO ACT as junior clerk; will be required to sleep in the store. Apply immediately to R. J. Davis & Co., corner Fulton and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

EMPLOYMENT.—A COMPETENT MAN WANTED, AS deliverer or country agent. Apply at 27 Beekman street, third floor.

FOR TWELVE MONTHS OR THREE YEARS—Wanted, coal heavers, firemen, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, carpenters, cooks and stewards, for the United States navy and merchant service. Also a few men for whaling. Apply at 22 West st. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

HORSEMAN.—A CAVALRY OFFICER WANTS AS servant, a good, stout Irishman, who perfectly understands the care of horses, can cook well, eat well, ride well, and, if necessary, fight well. Call at once on Adjutant, 460 Broadway, up stairs.

LITTLE BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST IN AN ENGLISH restaurant down town; must come well recommended. Hours from 10 to 5; no Sunday work. Wages $30 per year and dinner. One living in Fulton ferry direction of Brooklyn preferred. Apply at 9 Maiden lane.

TO STEVEDORES AND LONGSHOREMEN.—200 men wanted immediately for work at Aquia Creek, Virginia, in discharging supplies for General Burnside's army; pay $25 per month and cooked rations; good quarters, steady employment, and transportation furnished; also 4 foremen; wages $50 per month, and 4 assistant foremen, $35 per month, with rations. Apply after 9 o'clock, at office south side of pier 10, North river. WM. H. CRAIG, Quartermaster's Department.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN TO ASSIST IN SELLING toys during the holidays; only those acquainted with the business, and that can come well recommended, need apply. Call before 8 or after 5 o'clock, on Strasburger & Nuhn, 65 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE WHOLESALE fancy goods and hosiery business; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and have a good cash or short time trade. Applicants must give their real names and references. Address box 44 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO attend in a grocery store; one who is accustomed to the business, and good reference required. Apply at 338 2d av., corner of 25th st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the Indiana trade, in a hat and cap house. Address, stating amount of trade and salary expected, box 3,140 Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, AS CLERK IN a retail butter and cheese store; one who understands the business and can give first class recommendations for honesty and capacity may address W. H., box 3,522 Post office.

WANTED—1,000 OR MORE DRY GOODS CLERKS TO attend their meeting on Thursday evening next, at 9 o'clock P. M., at Clinton Hall, Astor place, to receive the report of the committee on early closing. By order committee. J. B. CROOKE, Chairman.

WANTED—A MAN SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL housework, at 37 Lafayette place; wages $8 per month; must come well recommended.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS CASHIER IN an oyster bay and superintend the business. One having $50 to $75 can meet with a situation; wages $8; a knowledge of the business not necessary. Call between 12 and 4 o'clock, at 683 2d av., three doors above 42d st.

WANTED—IN A TEA AND COFFEE STORE, A YOUNG man who is acquainted with the business, and can come well recommended. Apply immediately at 92 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OR HIRE a Lunch Counter, with fixtures, complete. [illegible]

WANTED—A SHIPPING CLERK, TO GO WEST; SALARY $400 per annum; also, a clerk in a ship broker's office and a collector. Apply at 131 Fulton street. Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office. Situations procured. No commission in advance. Reference to first class houses. Established 1856.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, A BOY, WHO writes a good hand; must furnish good references. Address box 4,084 Post office.

WANTED—SIX SOFT HAT MAKERS. APPLY TO C. Faure, 139 West Broadway.

WANTED—MEN TO GO TO SEA; VOYAGES TO ALL parts of the world for merchant ships, United States Navy and whaling voyages. Office 186 West street, corner Reade and Chambers streets, up stairs. RANDALL & CO.

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS IMPORTING HOUSE of brandies, wines, liquors and segars, a salesman. To one who can influence a good trade a liberal commission will be paid, or salary. None need apply who cannot give first class references. Address S. S. & Co., box 200 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, TO OPEN OYSters and wait at table and make himself generally useful. Apply at 837 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, OF good address, to deliver serial books. Also two good canvassers wanted; competent men well paid. Apply from 9 to 11 A. M. to G. Virtue & Co., 485 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, coming well recommended to assist in a first class segar store or bar; one conversant with either business preferred. Inquire at 683 Broadway.

WANTED—A LAD, TO WORK IN A BARROOM AND attend a lunch counter. Apply for two days, after 9 A. M., at 144 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO ATTEND IN A LIQUOR store. Apply at 237 3d av.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, two express drivers, six men for cleaners, three porters, valet to go to Germany with a merchant, four girls to travel to California and Europe. Charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS WAITERS AND TWO bell boys. Apply at the office of the Westchester House, corner Broome st. and Bowery, this morning at 9 o'clock.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A RETAIL MEN'S FURnishing goods store, on Broadway. He must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and come well recommended. Apply at 30 Warren st., second floor.

$300.—WANTED, A RELIABLE MAN, TO ASSIST in an old established cash business. A good man with this amount can meet with an opportunity to realize $150 to $200 weekly. Apply to W. Collins & Co., 56 Liberty street, second floor.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST RATE WATCHMAKER WANTS A SITUAtion. Good reference given. Address Keraski, box 77, Amsterdam, N. Y.

A GOOD BARBER WANTED—AT 56 UNION PLACE, Clarendon Hotel. AMOS RAMP.

BRICKLAYERS.—A NUMBER OF BRICKLAYERS wanted, to work in New Brighton, Staten Island. Apply to T. Featherstone, as above.

PROOF READER.—A SITUATION AS PROOF READER is desired. Reference given. Address Reader, Herald office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AND BOY WANTED—AT 256 Broadway, corner of 22d st.

SAW MAKER'S.—WANTED, TWO GOOD STEADY workmen at the Anvil. Address box 1,970 Post office, Boston.

STRAW HAT PRESSER WANTED—A MAN TO TIP hats; one has worked on this part and is reliable, for the season; also a man to curl. Apply at Berry's factory, corner of Lafayette and Throop aves., Brooklyn.

TO SOFT HATTERS.—WANTED, BLOCKERS AND pouncers, at Nascimento & Hooper's, 175 East 24th st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD UPHOLSTERERS. APPLY at 201 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT (OPERATOR) PHOTOgrapher; a German or Frenchman preferred. Inquire at 207 8th av.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND Jewelry, or the same bought at their utmost value, at No. 510 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. The utmost price given for old gold and silver. Business strictly confidential. JOSEPH SOLOMON, Commission Merchant, 510 Broadway.

AT 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND STREET, room No. 2.—HENRY HYMAN procures advances of cash on Diamonds, set or unset; or buys the same for cash; also, on Watches, Silver Ware, Pianos and Personal Property.

AT 77.—MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED ON DIAmonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Silver Ware, Pistols, Opera Glasses, Furs, Silks, Segars, &c. The highest cash prices paid for old Gold and Silver. The above articles bought for cash at 77 Bleecker street, up stairs.

MONEY TO LEND, IN LARGE OR SMALL SUMS, ON Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Dry Goods and Personal Property of all descriptions. Goods may be redeemed at any time within one year. H. BARNARD, 21 Third avenue. Private office entrance, hall door.

PAWNBROKERS' TICKETS PURCHASED OF CLOTHing, Diamonds, Jewelry, Dry Goods, Firearms, &c. A lot of fine Clothing for sale, at $5 a suit, &c. Cloth Coat, cassimere Pants and Vest. 427 Broome street. GEO. LEVIE.

HOTELS.

MADISON AVENUE HOTEL, NEAR THE NEW Haven and Harlem Railroad depot, overlooking Madison Park. The attention of strangers and families is requested. Prices for good rooms and first class table, $1 and $1 50 per day. $6 to $7 per week.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
From auction, Worked Collars, 6c., 12c., 18c.
From auction, Worked Collars, 25c., 31c., 37c.
From auction, Worked Collars, 50c., 68c., 75c.
1,000 fine Lace Collars, 25c. to $3.
2,000 fine Worked Sets, 75c. to $2 50.
1,500 Worked Linen Handkerchiefs, 50c. to $2 50.
GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES. LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.
PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, &c. PLAIN AND STITCHED BACKS, 75c.
1,000 fine Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c., 50c., $1.
2,000 Ladies' fine Grass Linen do., 18c.
7,000 Ladies' all Linen Handkerchiefs, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
2,000 Gents' all Linen Handkerchiefs, 12c., 18c., 18c., 20c.
CLOSING OUT THE LARGE STOCK OF RIBBONS HALF PRICE.
750 Yards FINE FRENCH
PLAIN AND FANCY FLOWERS,
SILKS FOR 3c. Spray.
EVENING DRESSES, 50c. RIBBONS FOR
BONNET VELVETS, DRESSING DOLLS,
31c., 50c., 75, $1. 6c. Piece.
FELT BLOOMERS AND BONNETS.
1,000 fine Felt Bloomers, 12c., 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,000 fine Felt Bloomers, 63c., 75c., 88c.
1,200 fine Felt Bonnets, 75c.
GLOVES IN EVERY VARIETY, FROM 6c. up.
WOOL HOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
ANOTHER LOT OF THAT SPOOL COTTON, 6c. per dozen.
Best 200 yards Spool Cotton, 4c.
Lot of genuine Orr's and Macnought, 200 yards, 4c.
Best Pins and Needles, 4c. paper.
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
PARIAN, MARBLE, ALABASTER, BISQUE, CHINA, IN EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN,
WITH OVER 3,000 VARIETIES OF TOYS.
75 styles in Portemonnaies and Bags, 15c. up.
Lot of fine Perfumeries, 15c. a 31c.
Fine Italian Pearl Shell Bracelets, 38c.
China Tea Sets, 12c. up. ELEPHANTS
Furniture Sets, 6c. up. BEARS,
Bowes Villages, 6c. up. LIONS,
China Vases, 3c. up. CATS,
Fancy Boxes, 3c. up. DONKEYS,
SHAM FIGHTS. DOGS,
BUILDING BLOCKS. HORSES,
SAW MILLS. BIRDS.
DOLLS, IN MARBLE, CHINA, WAX and LINEN.
Those that cry and those that won't cry.
BOXES OF SOLDIERS. ARSENALS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE. GUNS,
SHEEP FOLDS. SWORDS.
CARICATURES OF OUR SOUTHERN FRIENDS, some of which will suit the North.
FINE FRENCH TOYS.
ANOTHER WONDER.
Fine French Mechanical Fancy Piece, the Tight Rope Dancer and his Musicians, with music attached, performs for one hour. Imported at great expense for Mr. Kinzey, and has been viewed by delighted thousands the past week.
N. B.—Free exhibition. Performs hourly.
SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., IN UNIFORM.
GEN. SCOTT IN UNIFORM.
GARIBALDI IN UNIFORM.
SANTA CLAUS, ALSO IN UNIFORM.
FANCY ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.
SMALL FLAGS, WITH STEEL PINS, FOR TREES.
JEWELRY CASKETS, WATCHSTANDS,
JEWELRY BOXES, PARIAN VASES,
WORK BOXES, TOY WATCHES,
SEGAR STANDS, PARIAN COLOGNES,
INKSTANDS, TOILET BOXES,
GLOVE BOXES, FLOWER VASES.
MONITORS WITH REVOLVING TURRETS.
HORSES WITH MOVING LIMBS.
ZOUAVE SOLDIERS WHO TWIST EVERY SHAPE.
FINE TEA SETS. WOOLLY DOGS,
STEAMBOATS, KNAPSACKS,
HOBBY CARRIAGES, BOOKCASES,
GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT WHOLESALE.
Less than Importers' prices.
WM. KINZEY'S,
221 and 224 Eighth avenue,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

AT THE SIXTH AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
We have now on hand a fine assortment of Goods SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which we will sell for the next twenty days AT AUCTION PRICES.
1,500 Embroidered Sets and Collars, at quarter cost of importation.
3,000 Rolled Linen Collars and Cuffs, at 6c., worth 15c.
Embroidered Bands, Edgings and Insertings, at old prices.
VELVETS, RIBBONS, &c.
We have large lots of these goods at twenty-five per cent under regular prices.
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
Ladies should examine our fine assortment of these goods. We keep the cheapest and best assortment up town.
Ladies', men's and children's Undergarments very cheap.
We have a splendid assortment of Gloves, for ladies', men and boys, cheap.
Ladies' and children's Wool Leggings, drabs, browns and white.
We have the best assortment of Hoods and Sontags in the city.
Boy's, men's, ladies' and children's Wool Mufflers, choice colors.
IN SMALL WARES, TRIMMINGS, &c.
We keep the largest, cheapest and best assortment up town.
2,000 dozen best 200 yards Cotton, 3c. and 5c.; 1,000, 2 for 5c.
Very best Needles 4 cents a paper.
3,000 Hair Nets from auction at half price.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS FROM AUCTION
IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SAXONY
DRESS GOODS.
We will offer THIS WEEK,
Plaid Valencias, at 12½c. a 15c. per yard.
Checked and Plaid Ottomans, at 15c. a 20c. per yard.
Plain Reps, all colors, at 18c., 20c. a 22c. per yard.
Broche Figured Velours, at 25c. a 30c. per yard.
Silk Figured Poplins, neat designs, 20c. per yard.
Ladies will please observe that the prices of most of the above Dress Goods are less than the present prices of calicoes.
BARGAINS ALSO,
FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c., &c.
MOURNING GOODS, CHEAP.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston street.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
the cheapest lot of FELT and BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS yet exhibited.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS
clearing at 6, 12, 18, 25, 38 and 44 cents per yard, about half importers' prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street and 66 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE,
another large purchase of desirable shades in SILK VELVETS, cheap.
Also all silk BLACK VELVETS.
New delivery of OSTRICH FEATHERS and TIPS.
Also new styles in Imported FLOWERS.
Bargains in CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS especially.
TRIMMING VELVETS, every color, at 25 and 31c. the piece.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand street.
Entrance to these departments 66 Allen street,
fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Linen Handkerchiefs, from 25c. each.
Thousands of Maltese Lace and Embroidered Collars, from 1c. to $1.
The very best Kid Gloves, plain and embroidered, 75c., $1 06 and $1 15 the pair. None better.
Cloth and Cassimere Gloves, from 12c. to 75c. the pair.
Bargains in Sontags and Woollen Hoods cheaper.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
311 and 311½ Grand and 66 Allen street,
Fifth block (east) from the Bowery.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, FROM AUCTION.
TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT
less than regular prices.
The best assortment and lowest prices to be found in the city. MISSES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, at $1 50 each; LADIES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, four yards wide, at $2 75. LADIES' SCOTCH BALMORALS, splendid styles and colors, $3.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery, near Houston street.

CAMEL HAIR SHAWLS.
FURS.
ALL KINDS LACES.
Bought for cash by LOUIS ANRICH, 723 Broadway.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
During the past week we have manufactured a MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CLOAKS,
Of the latest styles imported.
Many of them superbly adorned with PARIS ORNAMENTS,
and intended expressly for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
ALSO
The largest assortment of medium priced CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at $6 and $7.
PLUSH CLOAKS, at $4 50 to $7.
FRENCH VELVET PLUSH CLOAKS, at $8 to $10.
SUPERFINE BEAVER CLOAKS, at $10 to $12.
W. K. PEYTON,
274 Bowery.

GEORGE CARRY
Will open for sale a large and varied assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, WRAPPERS AND JACKETS,
Of the latest Parisian fashions,
FOR JANUARY, 1863.
IN LYONS VELVETS, BEAUS'S INDIA SILKS AND GERMAN PLUSHES,
OF ALL COLORS SUITABLE FOR WINTER WEAR.
The ladies of New York are respectfully invited to examine the stock, as it cannot be surpassed in this country.
304 AND 306 CANAL STREET.
UNITED STATES CLOAK AND MANTILLA STORE.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

MRS. E. MORRIS, CUSTOM SHIRT MAKER, NO. 4 Amity street, near Broadway—Where can be had the best made, handsomest styles and completest fitting Shirt in the city. Remember, No. 4 Amity street. Private door.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HERMANN'S PATENT Sleeve Buttons combine beauty of style and pattern with absolute security of fastening. Gold, warranted 18 carats fine. To be had of T. HERMANN, diamond setter, 394 Broome street.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GREAT EXHIBITION AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
691 BROADWAY. 691
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.
Our large, well selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:—
A Revolving Christmas Tree with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking Dolls; also,
Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which up to this time have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Piano, which can be folded together so as to occupy a very small space and easily transported.
As we import all our goods ourselves, we can offer them at prices to suit the times.
Feeling confident that an inspection of our stock will please the public and amply repay the time they may devote in an examination of the same, we invite all to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S,
691 BROADWAY. 691

MILLINERY, &C.

A. MALLET, 13 CLINTON PLACE, WILL OPEN ON Thursday next, 18th inst., a new invoice of Coiffures, Dress Caps and Wreaths, Tarsal Lace, Umbrella Covers, Veils, Sashes, Lace Point Collars, Cravats And other articles of novelty
Suitable for presents.

MADAME AUSTIN, 643 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, Will open on Thursday, Dec. 18, a new importation of French Bonnets.
Ladies in search of novelties for the holidays are invited [..]

FOR SALE.

A CORNER GROCERY, WHICH HAS BEEN LONG established, will be sold at a great bargain; small portion down, balance easy; $1,000. Horses, Wagon, Fixtures and all the Goods. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A GOOD OPENING TO BUY ONE HALF OF ONE OF the oldest Card and Job Printing establishments in this city. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Or will give a salary. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A FIRST CLASS Dining and Oyster Room, in a first rate location down town, where the business has been established for the last fifteen years. Apply to WM. H. CORNELL, 105 Broad street, from 2 till 5 o'clock P. M.

A DRUG STORE, LOCATED IN THE UPPER PART of the city, doing a paying business, which can be bought at a fair price and upon reasonable terms, is wanted by the advertiser. Address O. R. J., Herald office.

A FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE—AT half its value, to close a trust; Engine, Machinery, Fixtures, Patterns, Tools, &c.; full, complete and modern improvements; now in operation, convenient to the city, in good order and terms very easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 82 Nassau street.

A GOOD CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A MAHOGANY AND Lumber Yard, in one of the best localities for the retail trade in the city; a profitable concern; together with the goodwill thereof, or a partnership interest therein. Apply to CHARLES DORNER, 71 East Twenty-second street.

A RARE CHANCE TO INVEST.—AN OLD ESTABlished and paying Marble Manufacturing establishment, in a leading city in Western New York, may be purchased, on accommodating terms, the proprietors desiring to retire from business. Address Marble, Powers' Hotel, opposite the Park, until Friday morning, appointing time and place of interview.

DINING SALOON FOR SALE—GOOD LOCATION; cheap rent; the owner has two places and cannot attend to both; will sell cheap. Inquire at 17 Carlisle street, one door from West street, opposite pier 11.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—AN OLD STAND, DOING a good paying business; store is well stocked. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire in the drug store on the corner of Eighteenth street and Ninth avenue.

DRUG STORE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE CHEAP.—It is well located and doing a good business. Address Drugs, box 75 Brooklyn Post office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—NEATLY FITTED UP, well stocked, in a principal street, and well situated for a physician. Rent $150. Cash terms $750. Address B. Clarke, station B.

FOR SALE—A TAVERN IN ONE OF THE BEST LOcations on Long Island, with all the appurtenances connected, together with five years' lease and one billiard table, located on the corner of Bushwick and Myrtle avenues, will be sold low for cash. Also a Brood Mare and Pony, the mare with foal by a blooded horse. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK, HORSE AND Wagon of a Kindling Wood Factory, now doing a large cash business. Apply at 31 Marion street, milk depot.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Butter and Cheese Store, well fitted up; or Fixtures, without Stock. Rent of store and two back rooms $16 per month. Apply in the store 277 avenue A.

FOR SALE—A CORNER DRUG STORE, IN ONE OF the best avenues, with fixtures and complete stock at a low price and easy terms. Apply at 3?0 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—ALE HOUSE FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, doing a fair trade. Address S. S. S., box 205 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a wholesale and retail Liquor Store, 137 Mulberry street; will be sold cheap as the owner is leaving the city.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE OLDEST PORTER HOUSES in the vicinity of Washington Market. Will be sold cheap, as the owner has other business to attend to. Call at 233 Fulton st.

FOR SALE—A FISH AND OYSTER MARKET, NOW doing an excellent business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, 101 Fourth street, near Charles street.

FOR SALE—A WELL FITTED AND LOCATED HAT, Cap and Fur Store, on a leading thoroughfare, is offered low for cash. Established over thirty years.
J. EDWARD IRELAND, 63 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED KINDLING Wood business, together with the Wood in the yard, Horses, Wagons, Carts, Steam Engine, Boiler, Buildings, &c. Address W. Y., box 222 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED MEAT AND Vegetable Market. For further particulars, inquire at the market, corner Eighty-fifth street and Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DINING SALOON, NOW doing a good business, in the vicinity of Broadway. No reasons given for selling. Address L. M., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND BOILER, HIGH pressure, 14 feet long, 4 feet 6 inches diameter, lies at foot of Jackson street, East river. Apply to WM. FERNALD, 27 South street.

FOR SALE—A JOB AND PAMPHLET BINDERY, doing a fair business. Apply at 86 Walker street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, FOR REASON OF DEparture, Billiard Saloon, in Broadway, in full prosperity. Inquire at 20 Bond street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE.—A MEDIUM SIZED SECOND HAND IRON Safe for sale cheap. Address Safe, Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE SIX-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boiler attached, Moulding, Tenoning, Planing and Sawing Machines, nearly new. Will be sold separate or together. WALTER MILLARD, New Hamburg, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SHUTE'S OLD ESTABLISHED DAGUERrean Gallery, on Grand street, Williamsburg, doing a good business. The proprietor being engaged in another business cannot attend to it. For particulars inquire on the premises, 129 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE STORY MARBLE BUILDING No. 23 Liberty street will be sold on reasonable terms. Also a Lot on Fourteenth street, 125 feet west of Sixth ave. Apply to MARK LEVY, 23 Liberty street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A GOOD TEA AND COFFEE Route, doing business with retail grocers in New York and Brooklyn. Will sell for about the worth of the horse and wagon. Address William [..], 172 Prince street, Brooklyn.

HAT STORE FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, AS THE owner is going to California; well established, doing a good business. Inquire of LESTER, 10 Bowery.

MEAT MARKET, WELL LOCATED—STOCK, FIXtures and Lease for sale cheap for cash, or a good note at three months, or for other personal property. Address Greenwich, box 104 Herald office.

OWNERS AND MAKERS OF CARRIAGES, WAGONS, Sleighs, Harness, &c., can have cash advances on same to any amount if left for sale.
D. W. IVES & CO., Auctioneers, 155 and 157 Broadway.

TO PRACTICAL MILLERS.—A WATER POWER GRIST Mill, near the city, doing an excellent business, will be sold, exchanged, or run on shares with a practical miller of good standing, having some little means at command. Address H. & B., Herald office.

$100 WILL BUY AN OLD ESTABLISHED BEER saloon; proprietor sick; must sell; 339 Eighth av.

$8.000.—FOR SALE, A STEAM TUG, IN FIRST rate condition, 80 feet long, 17.8 beam, double engine (14x24), tanks to carry 22 hours water; running only four months; nearly new; must be sold. Particulars apply to DAVID KEMP, 145 Steuben street, Jersey City, or to E. BAILEY, Hudson street, Jersey City.

$2,000.—FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, &c., an article for domestic use, not yet manufactured, patented 1860 for seventeen years. Apply to J. L. ROWE, 295 Eighth avenue, from 9 to 11 and 1 to 3 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

CHAS. D. MERWIN WILL OBLIGE HIS FATHER BY immediately communicating with him at 87 South street. Very important.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION AND ADOPTED out to good homes. Ladies taken to Board, with good medical attendance and all the comforts of a home, at Madame PARSELLE'S, 741 Greenwich street, N. Y.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION AND ADOPTED out to good homes. Infants and children to adopt out. Ladies about to require nursing will receive the best of care and medical attendance at Madame GRINDLE'S, 70 West Houston street.

GUNBOAT.—ALL RIGHT. FRIENDS ALL WELL. DRAGON.

IF MR. WILLIAM C. MILLER, WHO SIGNED A LEASE as witness for Professor Renwick in March last, would call or send his address to No. 6 West Eleventh street, he would greatly oblige the parties.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF PATRICK OR THOMAS McCarroll, from Esker, county Tyrone, Ireland; when last heard of were living in New York. They can find their cousin, Margaret Goodwin, at 158 East Fifteenth street for two days.

IF SAMUEL SMITH BROWN, FORMERLY OF SWADlincote, Derbyshire, England, will address James Lathbury, 617 Shippen street, Philadelphia, Pa., he will find something to his interest.

J. E. B.—I AM HOME AND IN MY OLD QUARTERS. Write or come and see me soon. E.

JOHN SOUTHALL, CALL AT NO. 23 EAST TWELFTH street. You will hear of something to your advantage.

LEFT HIS HOME IN JUNE LAST, MR. JOHN GREENleaf, aged 85, height about 5 feet; stoops when walking; has been in the habit of travelling round selling receipts for coloring. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his daughter, 82 Lafayette street, Newark, N. J.

MRS. BOYED, WHO FORMERLY RESIDED AT 101 West Thirty-sixth street, will find a letter for her in the Broadway Post office. G. B. W.

PERSONAL.—SHOULD THIS COME UNDER THE notice of Richard Phelan, late of 32 Rothmandsland, London, Canada West, he will hear something to his advantage by calling at 717 Broadway, N. Y.

THE FRIENDS OF FREDERICK HENRY OAKES, OF Sheffield, England, will be very grateful for information of him. Address box 3,228 Post office, New York, or E. C., Wilkinson street, care of Glossop road Post office, Sheffield, England.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LEEDS & GRAY, SUCCESSORS OF W. C. RUDMAN.—Celebrated Philadelphia ale for sale, in barrels, half barrels and bottles, by WM. J. HOWELL, agent, at No. 31 Third avenue, corner of St. Mark's place.

OLD RYE WHISKEY.
50 barrels old and very superior Rye Whiskey for sale by GEO. R. SHELDON, 116 Wall street.

PURE WINES, &C., FOR FAMILY AND HOLIDAY use.—I offer to persons critical in their taste, a selection of ten varieties of Sherries; Ports, bottled in Oporto and London; Brandies, bottled in France, own importation; Old Brandies, pale and dark, by the gallon; Scotch and Irish Whiskeys, imported 5½ years ago; very old Jamaica, St. Croix and Leward Islands Rum; English and Holland Gin, imported in wood and glass; Bourbon and Rye Whiskeys, finest possible qualities, from $1 to $3 50 per gallon; Champagnes, &c., all at reasonable prices.
H. B. KIRK, 58 Fulton street.

$5, $7 50 AND $10 A CASE FOR 12 QUART BOTTLES assorted fine Liquors—2 Bourbon, 2 Brandy, 1 Gin, 1 Scotch Whiskey, 1 Irish Whiskey, 2 Port Wine, 1 Sherry Wine, 1 Claret, 1 Jamaica Rum, warranted all pure.
CH. JOREY & CO., [..]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not return rejected communications.

Volume XXVII..............................No. 347

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—EDITH, OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE FOR LOVE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—WILLIE REILLY—CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY—PAT'S BLUNDERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—BLONDETTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—COURT FOOL—SAYTOCKETS—HARLEQUIN JACK SHEPPARD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ROBIN HOOD—CAMILLE—LIGHT HOUSE FIEND.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—CONCERT OF THE ARION SOCIETY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—LES FEMMES QUI PLEURENT—L'OMBRE ET L'OMBRE—UN HOMME DU SUD.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—DELIRAH'S PERFORMING BEARS—GIANT GIRL, &c., at all hours. DRAMA, COLLEEN BAWN, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.—HIGH DADDY.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BIRD HUNTERS.

PALACE OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—SONGS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—MASON JONES LECTURE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES &c.

New York, Tuesday, December 16, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

With the exception of some heavy firing between the outposts of both armies there was no fighting on the Rappahannock yesterday. Everything was quiet, and the terrible conflict of Saturday is not yet renewed. Our troops were busy yesterday removing the wounded to the river side, lest the enemy should shell the city when the battle is renewed. The rebels, meantime, are actively engaged strengthening their defences. At one time yesterday they made a feint to attack General Franklin's forces, but did not accomplish it. Beyond this slight demonstration there was no evidence of a design to renew the contest. The weather continued clear and salubrious, a[illegible]d the roads were again in fine condition. Sin[illegible]e our army crossed the river they have capture[illegible]d fully seven hundred prisoners—stragglers in [illegible]he city, sharpshooters on the river bank, and oth[illegible]ers taken in front of the works.

We give to-day a fine map of the sce[illegible]ne of operations around Fredericksburg; but, [illegible] for reasons which will be immediately comprehe[illegible]nded by our readers, we omit the location of [illegible]the Union batteries. An additional list of ca[illegible]sualties will be found in our columns to-day, show[illegible]ing a heavy loss, especially among our officers [illegible], in the fight of Saturday.

On Sunday night, about ei[illegible]ght o'clock, a body of rebel cavalry under Major [illegible] White, about three hundred and twenty-five str[illegible]ong, made a dash into Poolesville, Md., and atta[illegible]cked a small body of Union troops, numbering [illegible] about thirty-five men of Scott's cavalry, who wer[illegible]e stationed in a wooden building. After the h[illegible]ouse was set on fire, and the Union troops had [illegible] made the best resistance they could, they su[illegible]rrendered and were at once paroled. The rebel[illegible]s lost two killed and thirteen wounded in the sk[illegible]irmish. On our side the loss was only one kille[illegible]d and two wounded.

Various rumo[illegible]rs were afloat yesterday, circulated by the P[illegible]hiladelphia papers, regarding the movements of [illegible] General Banks' expedition; some of them to the [illegible] effect that he had landed at Winton, N. C.; had [illegible] taken command of the army of the Blackwat[illegible]er; had formed a junction with the troops at Suffol[illegible]k, and was advancing upon Weldon and Petersb[illegible]urg.

The [illegible] probability of these statements may be judg[illegible]ed from the fact that the brig Pedro Sanchez Do[illegible]s, from Cuba, which arrived here yesterday, r[illegible]eports having spoken the Che Kiang, one of General Banks' vessels, bound southward, on the 5th inst., about twenty-five miles southeast of Cape Hatteras; and on the next day, the 6th, she passed five more large steamers, going in the same direction.

The United States steam gunboat Bienville also arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., bringing in tow the gunboat E. B. Hale in a disabled condition. The officers of the Hale report having passed four steamers and a brig, all heavily laden with troops, bound into Port Royal, on the morning of the 10th inst., when she was leaving that harbor. The landing of General Banks' troops at Winton, N. C., on Friday or Saturday is thus out of the question. It is known that the transport Thames, with four hundred men of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York regiment, was disabled and put into Port Royal, where she was condemned as unseaworthy by General Brannan.

Our forces near Suffolk are not idle. Almost every day General Dix sends out a reconnoitering party to the Blackwater. On Thursday last General Ferry made an advance towards Zuni and engaged a rebel force. After some severe fighting he captured a captain and several privates. The sudden swelling of the river prevented his plans from being fully carried out.

CONGRESS.

A large amount of business was transacted by Congress yesterday, but we have only space for reference to the most important proceedings.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was laid on the table, declaring that after it had become manifest that an insurrection against the United States was about to break out in several Southern States, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators and their treasonable projects, failed to take the necessary and proper measures to prevent it; wherefore he should receive the censure and condemnation of the Senate and of the American people. A resolution requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to transmit to the Senate the report and accompanying documents of Hon. Reverdy Johnson as Commissioner of the United States during last summer at New Orleans, was adopted. Mr. Wright, of Indiana, offered a resolution, which was also adopted, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by act of Congress that any loyal citizen of the United States, who has sustained damage from the troops of the States engaged in the present rebellion, may set off such damages against any claim or demand against him in any action at law by any such rebellious States, or the agents or trustees of such States, or in any case where such claim or demand is for the use or benefit of such States. A resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire whether some method cannot be devised to manifest the sympathy of Congress with the suffering Lancashire operatives, was ordered to be printed. The resolution calling for information relative to arbitrary arrests in Delaware was taken up, and Mr. Davis made a speech, arguing that the President had no authority, under the constitution, to make such arrests. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives a resolution, declaring that in the judgment of the House there should be no legislation changing the existing laws providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin, was adopted by a vote of eighty-one against twenty-four, and a joint resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be and is hereby authorized and empowered to pay in coin any portion of the bonded public debt maturing and falling due previous to the first day of January, 1864, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Colfax introduced a bill to reduce the duties on paper from thirty-five down to ten per centum. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Noell, of Missouri, introduced a bill, which was referred, to procure the abolishment of slavery in Missouri and provide compensation to loyal owners. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of revising the tariff, increasing the duty on foreign goods not of prime necessity, so that the importation of foreign goods shall not exceed the amount exported of American growth and manufacture, exclusive of specie. A resolution endorsing the President's emancipation proclamation was adopted by a vote of seventy-eight against fifty-one. The Army Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Thursday. The first proposition for peace was introduced by Mr. Conway, of Kansas, who offered a resolution in effect dissolving the Union, and acknowledging the independence of the Confederate States. It was laid on the table—Mr. Conway being the only one who voted in the negative. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox, of Ohio, delivered a speech on the topics of the President's Message and the removal of General McClellan, and at the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A highly interesting and entertaining lecture, illustrating the manners and customs of the Japanese, the nature of their country and its various productions, was delivered at the Stuyvesant Institute last evening by Dr. Macgowan. The audience was select and appreciative, and the lecture, of nearly two hours' duration, met with their entire and hearty approbation. The lecturer has been for nearly twenty years a resident in China and Japan, and increased the interest of his remarks by exhibiting specimens of the natural and artificial productions of Japan.

The Tammany Society met last evening at Tammany Hall, and after the usual preliminary business, Captain Doyle, of the Tammany regiment, appeared before them, with the once beautiful flag which was presented by the society to this regiment, when the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Captain Doyle, in a brief address, showed that Old Tammany was ever loyal to the Union, and, after appropriate responses by Grand Sachem Waterbury and others, a motion was made to deposit it in the archives of the society. No election for treasurer having taken place, on account of other important business, the warriors adjourned for the celebration of Jackson's birthday.

Mr. Boole offered a preamble and resolution at the Board of Aldermen, last evening, containing wholesale charges of mismanagement, extravagance, fraud and corruption against the Central Park Commissioners, and proposing to give the management and control of that institution into the hands of the Street Commissioner, for which purpose he asks for an appropriation of $25,000.

A regular meeting of the Board of Councilmen was held last evening, when a large amount of routine business was transacted. The Board adopted a resolution that the Governor of the State be respectfully requested to memorialize Congress, now in session, for an increase of twenty-five per cent on the pay of the rank and file and line officers of all regiments from this city and State now serving in the Army of the United States. The Board then adjourned until this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Board of Excise for this city and county will hold its fiftieth and last session for granting licenses to sell liquors on Thursday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock P. M., in the City Hall.

Inquests were taken in four actions yesterday against Fernando Wood, brought by members of the Metropolitan Police, for alleged assault and battery during the conflict between the old and the new police in 1857. The suits were not defended by Mr. Wood, and verdict was given in each case for $4,000.

An action for a balance of $2,200 on a charter party was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday, in which Mr. Russell Sturgis, a gentleman somewhat mixed up with government war contracts, is plaintiff, and the well known house of Spofford & Tileston defendants. It appears that $168,000 was paid by the United States government for the use of the transport ship Marion, though they had the privilege of purchasing her out and out for $100,000 after the first voyage.

On Sunday a telegraphic cable was to be laid across the Hudson river, about three miles above West Point, to take the place of the masts across which the wires have been stretched heretofore at Butter Hill. The cable is two thousand eight hundred feet long, and is a piece of the celebrated Atlantic cable.

The Hudson river is again free from obstruction, and on Saturday night eight tows, containing one hundred and sixty loaded boats, left Albany for New York. A large number were also coming down from Troy.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Hoffman delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on the subject of arbitrary arrests of citizens. In concluding he said it may not be possible to prevent entirely the unlawful seizure and removal of citizens of our State, but it is possible to convict and punish those who, in this respect, shall be found guilty of a violation of our laws.

The report comes from Memphis that the Union gunboats have again commenced the bombardment of Vicksburg.

The New York Tenth regiment (militia) will leave Albany this morning for this city, and embark for the Banks expedition.

J. Wesley Greene, Jeff. Davis' peace envoy, has been arrested in Chicago for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The stock market was dull and lower yesterday—the feature being a general unwillingness to do business. Money was worth 6 per cent. Gold closed at 131¾ a 132, and exchange at 145¾. The bank statement shows an increase of $1,450,000 in loans and $1,067,349 in deposits, and a decrease of $934,114 in specie.

Cotton was neglected yesterday; prices were nominal. Flour, wheat and corn were very dull and heavy. Pork and lard were plenty, heavy and declining, while beef was less active. A moderate business was reported in sugars, whiskey, hops and tallow, but most other articles were extremely quiet. There were heavier freight engagements effected, but at lower rates.

From Fredericksburg—The Two Armies Comparatively Quiet Yesterday.

As with us in New York, so at Fredericksburg yesterday, the day was bright, warm and beautiful. The weather and the roads were highly favorable for active military operations; and yet, beyond some irregular artillery discharges at long range, the day passed off quietly between the two great hostile armies in full view of each other. On our side, however, the care of the wounded and the necessary preparations for a more formidable and regular assault of the enemy's lines than that of Saturday made it a busy day, while the enemy were as industriously employed in strengthening their defensive works and in all the precautionary measures suggested for a vigorous resistance.

From all the information we have from the field, we conclude that the heavy batteries of General Burnside, with a very few exceptions, are still on the high ground on this side of the Rappahannock, from which they can make very little impression upon the rebel earthworks along the crest of the hills beyond the city on the opposite bank. It is probable, therefore, that before he next assails the rebel defences General Burnside will transfer at least a considerable number of his heavy guns to the other side of the river, and sufficiently near to silence the rebel batteries preparatory to another advance of his infantry to carry them by storm. We have no doubt of his power, by means of his artillery to demolish, the enemy's works, from the great advantage which he possesses over them in the number, calibre and improved construction of his heavy guns and their projectiles. It is probable, therefore, that some days may elapse before another movement is made to carry the enemy's positions. The attempt of Saturday, we think, shows that they cannot be carried by our infantry until we shall have silenced their enfilading batteries by an overpowering bombardment.

Meantime the question recurs, why is it that General Burnside has not been provided with troops sufficient in numbers to enable him, with an overwhelming pressure, to turn the flanks of General Lee while occupying the bulk of his forces to protect his centre? We cannot answer. We only know that if the heads of the War Office had determined upon reinforcing General Burnside to the extent of fifty thousand men, and upon a supporting diversion by way of the James river, by another army of one hundred thousand men, that both these things could have been done without abandoning or endangering any point of great importance which we occupy elsewhere within the rebellious States. We know, too, that a double movement of this description upon Richmond, in speedily securing "the heart of the rebellion," would immensely facilitate all our designs in every other quarter; but why this crushing combination of forces has not been adopted is a mystery which we cannot unravel. We hear, however, that a formidable movement towards Richmond, by way of Suffolk and Petersburg, is in active progress; but that the forces of the Banks expedition are connected with it is news which we apprehend is too good to be true. It delighted this city yesterday; but it is news which needs confirmation.

As will be seen, from a leading article which we copy from the Richmond *Examiner* upon the subject, the rebel leaders of that city are in a state of alarm at the enormous magnitude of our land and water combinations and forces which are advancing upon them around the entire circle of the rebellion. But the attention of the loyal twenty-three millions of our people is fixed upon Richmond and upon the army of General Burnside, and should the reasonable demands and just expectations of these loyal people be disappointed in another long, doubtful and exhausting campaign for Richmond, the administration will be held to a fearful accountability. We earnestly admonish our patriotic President that the attention of the country is fixed upon Richmond, and that upon the speedy success of our Army of the Potomac depends, in all probability, the success of his administration.

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.—Accounts received by way of San Francisco to the 25th of October make mention of a revolution having been effected there favorable to foreigners and restrictive of the power of the Tycoon. We are left in the dark as to the immediate causes and objects of this movement; but it is to be inferred that another cowardly attack made on a party of English people by the retainers of one of the high princes of the empire, in which one gentleman was literally cut to pieces and two others severely wounded, has had something to do with it. There was a large number of English, French and Dutch men-of-war in the port of Yokohama at the time, and, though no action was immediately taken by them in the matter, it is not improbable that, subsequent to the departure of the vessel that brings the announcement, such demands for redress were unitedly made by them as afforded to the party favorable to the foreign interest an opportunity of insisting upon a relaxation of the restrictions imposed upon trade. The news will be received with satisfaction by all who have an interest, present or prospective, in opening up the resources of this exclusive empire.

The Fight at Fredericksburg—Awful Responsibility of the War Department.

The news which we published yesterday and publish to-day from the Rappahannock is highly creditable to our able generals and gallant troops, but far from honorable to the War Department or hopeful for the country. With brilliant deeds of arms, and with the most terrific fighting, the enemy is still in possession of his strongholds, and we have failed to dislodge him. Burnside has done all that a skilful commander could do, the subordinate officers have acquitted themselves like heroes, and the rank and file of our army have fought with an obstinacy and a determination almost without a parallel in the history of war. Yet, from the advantages possessed by the enemy, the assault upon his works has been unsuccessful, and thousands of braves have fallen in vain. The truth may as well be told—the finest army that ever trod the earth, possessing superior arms, large and small, and with all the appliances and resources of war at command, has suffered a decided repulse at the hands of a half naked, half starved, half armed foe.

The easy crossing of the river on Thursday was a suspicious circumstance, which the subsequent events have only too well explained. The rebel General-in-Chief saw the advantage of the position which the authorities at Washington threw into his hands, and he made good use of the opportunity. This route to Richmond was the very one which the insurgent chiefs desired our government to select. It abounds with natural difficulties, and the War Department has permitted the enemy to add so many artificial obstructions that the campaign in Virginia this winter is likely to prove a failure.

The story of this campaign is the story of the Chickahominy, Harrison's Landing and Antietam repeated. Reinforcements were deliberately and pertinaciously withheld from McClellan previous to the seven days' battles before Richmond, which reinforcements would have placed him in possession of that city in a few days and saved thousands of lives. The same is true of the situation at Harrison's Landing. After the terrible battle of Antietam, which, won by his skill, saved Washington and caused the enemy to retreat over the Potomac, needful supplies were withheld from him; which prevented the rapid pursuit of Lee; and when he was at length in close proximity to the foe, and would have compelled him to fight or abandon Richmond, he was suddenly removed from the command of the army. The strong probability is that, had he been permitted to continue his own course, he would have been in possession of the rebel capital within a week. But he was stripped of his command for political reasons by the imbeciles at Washington, and the base of operations was changed to Aquia Creek—a course betraying the same vacillation and blind groping in the dark which had been previously exhibited in the case of McDowell's army. McClellan was ordered to advance by the valley of Virginia towards Gordonsville. That plan is abandoned, and another is substituted which is still worse, and which no military man of ability would have ever recommended. McClellan's own plan was the route of the James river—a plan which will probably yet have to be adopted if Richmond is ever to be taken.

Burnside was appointed McClellan's successor, and was directed to proceed to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. The bridges had been burned down. Instead of having the materials for the repair of the railroad from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg ready, in order for the speedy transportion of supplies, nothing had been done when General Burnside arrived, and, worse still, the pontoons for crossing the river were not there. This red tape neglect was so flagrant as to cause General Burnside himself to repair to Washington to remonstrate with "the powers that be." For ten days their arrival was delayed, which gave the enemy ample time to concentrate his forces and to erect strong fortifications on the hills behind Fredericksburg. Had the pontoons been at hand when Burnside reached Falmouth he would have captured Fredericksburg without a struggle, occupied the heights beyond without any difficulty, and probably would have been in Richmond before now, had a supporting movement at the same time been made on the James river. The ground behind Fredericksburg was then unfortified, and the city was held only by a handful of rebels. The delay was fatal; and Lee could ask no greater advantage than the crossing of our army in the face of his works—an army with a river close at its back to cut off its retreat in the event of a disastrous defeat, and an enemy before it which could either give battle or safely retreat, according to circumstances. The result is repulse, great loss of life, and probably greater loss in the future. The War Department is accountable. The country is thoroughly aroused, and, in view of the direct and fearful responsibilities of the government to the people, we trust Mr. Lincoln will lose no time in putting an end to a career of imbecility which is ruining the nation and bringing it into contempt with the civilized world.

INTERESTING FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Plymouth, N. C., Destroyed by Fire—A Skirmish Near Suffolk.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 10, 1862.

The United States steam transport S. D. Collins, Capt. Nickson, leaves here this morning for New York.

Capt. James C. Slaght, Chief Quartermaster of this department, whose economical administration has saved the government millions of dollars, is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and is to be transferred to New Orleans. Major General Foster, however, claims his services here as a military necessity.

The free labor movement, which has been extensively and quietly organized in Eastern North Carolina, is understood to be preparatory to the reorganization of the government of the State on a loyal basis, so that North Carolina may accept President Lincoln's policy of compensated emancipation.

There is much agitation in military matters in this department, and important results may be looked for soon.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1862.

The Fortress Monroe letter of the 14th instant says that Plymouth, N. C., had been destroyed by fire, but by what division of the Union army was not known.

CONCERT AT HARLEM.—The Sabbath school and choir of the Harlem First Baptist church, by request, will repeat their concert on Tuesday evening, December 16, at the church, in Fifth avenue, near 121th street, the entire proceeds to be appropriated for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Arrival of the Steamers Bienville and Hale.

Two Vessels of the Banks Expedition at Port Royal.

Four Steamers and a Brig Bound In Laden with Troops,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States steam gunboat Bienville, Commander J. R. M. Mullany, arrived at this port yesterday morning from Port Royal, via Charleston bar, 11th inst., having in tow the United States steam gunboat E. B. Hale, disabled. She left at the latter place the English steam frigate Ariadne and a steam sloop-of-war, which vessels had just communicated with the rebels by a flag of truce.

The Bienville returns to this port for repairs after an absence of thirteen months. She has been under steam three hundred and eighty days, during which time she has captured eleven prizes, two of which—the Stettin and Patras—were sent to this city, the former having since been turned into a gunboat, and is now doing active service.

She brings a large mail from the navy and army, and also a number of naval officers ordered to different vessels fitting out for sea.

The following is a list of her passengers:—

Wm. R. Mayo, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.; Jonathan Young, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.; Edward Conroy, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, U. S. N.; Howard Tibbits and Thomas Crisholm, Acting Masters, U. S. N.; Jos. Smith, Christopher Long and J. G. Foster, Gunners, U. S. N.; G. H. Ingersoll, Captain's Clerk, U. S. N.; Calvin Howland, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N.; Vigo Hald, Acting Master's Mate, U. S. N.; Capt. James P. Low, staff of Brigadier General Saxton, U. S. A.; Capt. Hugh Cummisky, Mr. Michael Cummisky, and Mr. James Sloms, steamer John Adams; Mr. W. H. Beard and Mr. George Coit, Mr. John F. Baker, Second Mate of a buoy schooner.

The following is a list of the officers of the Bienville:—

Commander—J. R. M. Mullany.
Lieutenant Commander—A. E. K. Benham.
Acting Masters—Frank Smith, Edward H. Sheffield, Benjamin Whitmore, Wm. Bates.
Surgeon—Isaac T. Coates.
Paymaster—Wm. Wallace Goodwin.
Senior Engineer—Wm. F. Wright.
Second Assistant Engineer—Henry Hill.
Third Assistant Engineers—Jared Day, James Fountain, [illegible]vnard Bailey.
Master's Mates—Wm. W. Brandt, Frank H. Wilks, Wm. [illegible] Littlefield, Alfred Baxter.
Acting Gunner—Geo. T. Fisk.
Captain's Clerk—Eugene Devoraux.
Paymaster's Clerk—G. P. Smith.

The United States steamer E. B. Hale, A. T. Snell, Lieutenant Commanding, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yesterday, in tow of the steamship Bienville.

Sailed from Port Royal on the morning of the 10th, and passed *four steamers and a brig bound in, all heavily laden with troops.*

The history of the Hale is full of interest. She was put in commission September 4, 1861, and soon afterwards joined the Potomac flotilla. In December she was assigned to the Ordnance Department and sent to Port Royal, with a cargo of shot and shell. The day after her arrival she led the advance in the attack on Port Royal Ferry. Prior to the bombardment of Fort Pulaski she was detailed to cut off communication between Savannah and that work. Here she was attacked twice by the rebel gunboats under Tatnall. On both occasions they were repulsed. The last time Tatnall put back with his flagship on fire. During the siege of Pulaski the Hale was in close proximity, and was the only vessel fired at by the rebels. In April she was ordered to North Edisto. Twelve miles from the mouth of the river she engaged a rebel battery single handed, and after a sharp fight of an hour's duration compelled its surrender. For this act she was complimented by the Secretary of the Navy, her officers and crew being assured of the Department's appreciation of their gallantry and services. She was also conspicuous in the attack on James Island, and would have taken the Tower battery, which made such fearful havoc among our soldiers, had not General Benham, in his anxiety to make it an army fight, foolishly refused to [illegible]. In July she was ordered to the coast of Georgia for blockading purposes, and was soon afterwards assigned to the command of the naval forces in St. Johns river, Fla. During a temporary absence of Port Royal the rebels constructed batteries on St. Johns Bluff. In the final and successful attack the Hale led the advance, and her flag was hoisted on the rebel works. Soon after she passed up St. Johns river one hundred and sixty miles and aided in the capture of the steamer Governor Milton. Her last achievement was the capture of the schooner Ware, in Nassau river, laden with turpentine and cotton.

After a year's absence—a year of valuable service—she returns disabled, and will undergo thorough repairs.

The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieutenant Commanding—A. T. Snell.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—P. Dickinson.
Paymaster—Asa C. Winter.
Surgeon—W. N. Pindell.
Acting Ensign—H. Stahl.
Senior Engineer—E. H. Harrington.
Assistant Engineers—D. Hulton, George Taylor.
Mates—E. P. Palmer, G. Edwards.
Paymaster's Clerk—W. G. Gray.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Dec. 10, 1862.

Arrival of a Portion of General Banks' Expedition at Port Royal—Accident to the Propeller Thames—She is Condemned by a Board of Survey—A Feud Between General Saxton, Military Governor of South Carolina, and the Tenth Army Corps, &c.

The steamship Ericsson, with Colonel D. C. Littlejohn's One Hundred and Tenth regiment of New York Volunteers on board, arrived at Port Royal on Monday evening. She had in tow the propeller Thames, laden with four hundred men of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York regiment, Colonel Smith. These troops are a portion of the expedition of Major General Banks, but put into this port on account of an accident to the machinery of the Thames. They sailed from Hampton Roads, in company with twelve other vessels, on Thursday, the 4th inst. On Friday, while about three miles astern of the Ericsson, the Thames hoisted a signal of distress, and Captain Lowber at once put his vessel about and went to her relief. The wind was blowing very fresh at the time, and shortly afterwards increased to a gale, which lasted throughout the following day. At two P. M. on Saturday, in latitude 34 degrees 41 minutes, longitude 75 degrees 10 minutes, the hawser connecting the two vessels was parted, when Harry Barclay, the first officer of the Ericsson, with daring intrepidity and at the risk of losing the lives of himself and crew, succeeded in lowering a boat and getting the hawser again on board. The effect of the gale was fearful. In her disabled condition the Thames was rolled and tossed about to such an extent that for a time it was thought she would go to pieces. The rations of the troops were thrown overboard, and the heads of the water casks knocked in, to lighten her. While Mr. Barclay was endeavoring to reconnect the vessels they collided, the Ericsson losing two of her boats, and the Thames sustaining serious injuries in her bows.

The risking of the lives of four hundred men in a steamer like the Thames is an outrage which calls for the loudest condemnation. A board of survey, appointed by General Brannan, made an examination of the vessel yesterday, and they report her to be utterly unseaworthy. Her sides are constructed of pine, and are so frail as to be positively unsafe. She was built either for service in smooth water, or, what is more likely, to bring money into the pockets of her owners by her sale to the government. It was the purpose of Colonel Littlejohn, who is in command of the brigade, of which these forces are a portion, to transfer the troops on board the Thames to some other steamer at this port and proceed at once to their destination; but the insufficient means of transportation at General Brannan's command rendered such a plan impracticable, and so Colonel Smith's detachment remain here, while the Ericsson, having replenished her supplies of coal and water, has gone on to overtake the balance of the expedition at the appointed place of rendezvous.

The secret of General Banks' destination has been well kept. No one on board either the Ericsson or the Thames was able to impart it. Both vessels were under sealed orders, not to be opened till after passing Port Royal. I surmise, however, that the next arrivals from the Gulf will reveal the whereabouts of General Banks' forces, and that the capture of Mobile is to be among the more important items which they will bring.

A little feud has arisen in Beaufort between General Saxton and the forces of the Tenth Army corps. Last week, during the absence at Fernandina of General Brannan and Colonel Good, the latter of whom is in command of the forces on Port Royal Island, Colonel Richard White, of the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania, was temporarily placed in authority. By his command a stable, used by some of General Saxton's employes, was torn down. General Saxton remonstrated, and I learn that hard words ensued. At any rate, the General presumed upon his rank to place Colonel White in arrest, and to assume the control of the military forces. Upon General Brannan's return, last Monday, General Saxton preferred against Colonel White several charges, among which are "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline" and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." General Brannan, while denying the right of General Saxton to exercise any authority over the troops, has, nevertheless, ordered a general court martial to be convened, and the following officers, comprising the detail of the court, are to-day trying the case:—Brigadier General Terry, United States Volunteers; Colonel T. H. Good, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania; Colonel H. R. Guss, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Colonel J. D. Rust, Eighth Maine; Colonel J. R. Hawley, Seventh Connecticut; Colonel Edward Metcalf, Third Rhode Island artillery; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Alexander, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Twitchell, Eighth Maine; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Bedell, Third New Hampshire; Major Gausler, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania; Major John Freese, Third Rhode Island artillery; Captain J. P. S. Gobin, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, Judge Advocate. Among the officers of the corps the act of General Saxton is generally deemed a usurpation on his part; and, inasmuch as this opinion is to be either sustained or outweighed by the Court, a good deal of interest is manifested in the trial.

The ferry boat John Adams, from Boston on the 25th ult., arrived here safely on Monday evening, after a rough and tedious passage. She has been purchased by the Navy Department, and will prove very serviceable in the shallow waters of the Southern coast.

REBEL CAVALRY RAID INTO POOLESVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

Last night, about eight o'clock, rebel cavalry, under Major White, about three hundred and ninety-five strong, made a raid into Poolesville, Maryland. They found there thirty-five men of Company L, Scott's Nine Hundred, quartered in a wooden building. After a brief but determined struggle, and when the building was on fire, Lieutenant Smith and seventeen men of Company L surrendered and were paroled. On our side the loss was one killed, Lieutenant Stiles, and two wounded, namely:—Lieutenant Smith and Corporal Berry. The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded. Of course they took everything valuable from the men they paroled, and thoroughly stripped the body of Lieutenant Stiles, who was, according to the testimony of Colonel James B. Swain, one of the bravest men that ever served his country. He had been ten years in the regular service.

Another Account.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

Company L, of the Scott Nine Hundred cavalry, Lieutenant Smith commanding, which was stationed as a picket guard at Poolesville, Md., was attacked last night by two hundred and sixty-five rebel cavalry, under Major White.

Of the Scott Nine Hundred one man, Sergeant Stiles, was killed, and one, Corporal Berry, wounded. The rebels lost two killed and thirteen wounded.

At last the rebels succeeded in setting fire to the building in which the Scott Nine Hundred had their quarters, and Lieutenant Smith, with seventeen men, surrendered. The remaining eighteen men escaped. Considering the disparity of numbers, the resistance made by the Scott Nine Hundred was vigorous if unsuccessful.

INTERESTING FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, 1862.

According to the *Rebel Banner* Jeff. Davis has arrived at Murfreesboro, and is the guest of Mr. Manney.

The rebels have reoccupied Franklin.

The enemy seem to be moving up. Forrest is not at Charlotte, but there is a heavy force at Rolesville and Triune.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE PAYMENT OF THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT IN SPECIE.

The members of the Committee on Ways and Means voted as follows to-day on Mr. Washburne's resolution, declaring, as the judgment of the House, that there should be no legislation changing the existing law providing for the payment of interest on the public debt in coin:—Yeas—Messrs. Stratton, Morrill of Vt., Horton, Hooper and Maynard. Mr. Stevens only voted in the negative. Messrs. Spaulding, Phelps of Mo., and Corning were absent.

THE BAN REMOVED FROM ALLEGED DISLOYAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Postmaster General, Mr. Blair, has rescinded all the orders heretofore made excluding from the post offices and mails of the United States certain newspapers presented by grand juries and otherwise represented as disloyal to the government.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE PENALTY RELATIVE TO NON-USE OF REVENUE STAMPS.

Representations having been made at the office of Internal Revenue that many persons who are required by the Excise law to use proprietary stamps are neglecting to comply with the provision, the Commissioner has issued a circular instructing collectors to enforce the penalty in all such cases.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—PROPOSITIONS OF PEACE FROM THE RADICALS.

This was resolution day in the House, and some sensational matters were introduced. Mr. Conway's resolutions to dissolve the Union and establish peace were tabled by a powerful majority. It has been predicted for some time that the first proposition of peace with the rebels would come from the anti-slavery radicals; but the proposition to smash the Union altogether was hardly expected in Congress.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, handed in a resolution of inquiry, which would have produced some commotion if a battle was not impending on the war path to Richmond. He asked whether parties arrested by government had not been offered release upon taking an oath not to oppose by word or action the emancipation proclamation. The House voted that this was an absurd proposition, and tabled it.

This day in Congress has been marked by the introduction of the resolutions of Mr. Conway, of Kansas. They represent the dispairing feeling of the real radicals here.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, has made a speech, which arraigns the Executive for his disregard of the teachings of the elections, and Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has admonished the rabid republicans that the people of the West are tired of anti-slavery legislation and policy, and they, together with the people of Pennsylvania and New York, will insist that the war shall be carried on hereafter for the restoration of the Union purely and simply. Mr. Davis ran through the practice of General Washington during the Revolutionary war, and his administration of the government, to show that Executive arrests for alleged disloyalty were made subject to the action of Congress, and that it was never pretended in the early days of the republic that the habeas corpus could be suspended except by Congressional authority. Referring to an old saying of General Jackson, that had he been in military command in New England during the war of 1812, he would have hung the members of the Hartford Convention, Mr. Davis regretted that Old Hickory had not been in power during the winter of 1860–61 to have administered like punishment upon traitors here in Washington at that time. The President is not reporting to Congress all arrests and imprisonments had stepped out of the Executive Mansion into Congress, and had become under the war power, a military dictator. Mr. Davis ridiculed the idea of the indemnity bill of the House, and said any lawyer or court would scout it as they would Confiscation bills, &c. After the legislation of last session, in connection with the Crittenden resolutions of the extra session, and of the proclamation of the President in September, his heart sunk within; but hope had been revived by the voice of the people of the North at the elections. Referring to the abuse of Kentucky by radical Senators, he said that she had raised thirty-nine regiments of infantry and fourteen of cavalry for the Union armies. Had the bill passed at the last session for the raising of the Home Guard the raid of Morgan into Kentucky would never have taken place.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The bill for emancipation for the State of Missouri, introduced by Mr. Noell, provides that on the adoption by that State of a system of immediate emancipation of all their slaves, to take effect January 1, 1864, the government of the United States will apply ten million dollars of six per cent bonds, redeemable in thirty years, to compensate the loyal owners for their loss; also that government will remove and colonize the emancipated slaves; also that no compensation for slaves shall be made to owners who have been or may hereafter be in arms against the government during the rebellion.

SHIP NEWS.

BELOW.

Ship Napoleon.
Ship France.
Barkentine Fleetwing—all by pilot boat Mary Catharine No. 8.

ARRIVED.

Bark Oceana Favorite, A. S. Tibbett, from Buenos Ayres Oct 8 for Boston.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

BUENOS AYRES—Bark Oceana Favorite—W A Richardson, New Jersey; F Angell, of Massachusetts.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

President Lincoln's Message Among the Rebels.

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

&c., &c., &c.

We have files of Charleston, Mobile and Richmond papers to the latest dates. Those from Richmond are of the 12th inst.

The Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of South Carolina has received an application from the Masons in the Forty-eighth regiment New York Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head, asking in what way a dispensation can be granted to them to open a "Travelling Lodge," and offering to make the proper remittance that their purpose may be carried out, and to work under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of that State.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 12th inst. says:—

The Commanding General of the military district composed of the State of Texas having made a requisition upon the Governor of that State for not less than 6,000 militia for coast defence, to prevent further invasion of Texas, Governor Lubbock had made an appeal for that number of volunteers from the State.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11, 1862.

There are thirteen federal blockaders off Charleston today.

The arrest of Rev. Mr. Graves was effected in Orange county, by a detective sent from Richmond for that purpose. He found him conducting services in a Presbyterian church, slept with him that night, and took him to Richmond the next day.

In Richmond the prices of all articles have greatly advanced. Turkeys are selling from $3 to $10. Butter is $2 a pound.

Thomas L. Roer, Confederate States Marshal of Georgia, was shot dead on Saturday last in Marietta, Ga.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 11th inst. says:—

The Confederate government have decided to send North Pryce Lewis and John Scully, convicted about a year ago as "spies," and sentenced by court martial to be hung. When they get North their revelations will doubtless be looked for with much interest.

A sloop arrived at Charleston, S. C., on Friday, from Nassau, with one hundred and eight bags of salt.

Commodore Wilkes, of the Yankee fleet, is annoying the good people of the Bahamas very much by his manner of interfering in the commerce of those islands.

It has been said that we have no "mechanics" in this country. The Conscript act, however, has worked wonders in this respect. Shoemakers, tanners, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, machinists, wagonmakers, millwrights and carpenters are multiplying rapidly.

The Charleston *Mercury* says:—

We have had great apprehensions concerning Mobile. General Forney's health is bad, and we fear much labor has been thrown away.

Mystery still envelopes the design of the Yankees who lately left Hilton Head in the fleet. We think the whole surplus Yankee force in this department has been sent to co-operate in the last and most overwhelming effort of the enemy to capture Richmond.

The Charleston *Courier* very properly asks:—

How long shall we endure and allow the operation and effects of the Consular certificates, which are neutral in everything except screening speculators, extortioners and skulks, who, after voting and exercising the rights of American citizenship, have discovered at the hour of danger that they owe but other allegiance. Should not notice be given that the functions of all consuls holding exequatur from Lincoln, or any President of the United States, will not be recognized by any Confederate authority? This subject demands the earliest attention of Congress, soon to reassemble.

Gen. Foster's force is designed to co-operate with the [illegible]

[illegible]

...tion of whose industry throws a cloud over the happiness of the world.

A plan thus impossible of adoption and diabolical in its results, is Lincoln's bid for immortality. Truly, he "will not escape history."

The fact is, when the Creator established the different races of men, he established their position and adapted them to their places. That which harmonizes with the Creative will is happiness. That which opposes it is discord and unhappiness. The negro, from the time of Canaan, has occupied the position of a servant. He has been fitted for it by disposition and instinct, and is, therefore, happy in it, and is not happy out of it. In his place he is useful. Out of it he is a mere savage; and if out of it and in the bosom of a community of the superior race he is a pest. It is the effort of the Yankee States to dictate our institutions, and in so doing to ruin us by attempting to amend a decree of the Creator so as to make it suit their ideas, that has caused the present troubles. Lincoln is as blind as ever, and seems more stupid.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.]

GOVERNOR LETCHER AND FERNANDO WOOD.

We do not suppose that a single human being would have had his confidence in Gov. Letcher in the slightest degree affected by the report from Yankeeland that he had been corresponding with Fernando Wood in the interest of reconstruction. Gov. Letcher has shown by his works, as well as by his manly declarations, that Confederate independence has no friend more devoted than he, and that the proud commonwealth over which he presides has no truer son. The allegation having been made, however, Gov. Letcher has put his heel upon it in the following letter, which we copy from the Richmond *Whig*:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WHIG:—

I have read your editorial in the *Whig* of this morning, and return you my thanks for your prompt and emphatic denial of the allegation that I was favorable to the reconstruction of the Union. My opinion upon this subject has been freely expressed on all proper occasions—in messages, in proclamations and in conversation. I quote from my message of January 7, 1862:—

The occurrences of the past nine months have demonstrated conclusively that we cannot live together as equals under the government of the United States; and the habitual violation of the provisions of the constitution and the open disregard of the laws by President Lincoln and his officials, render governmental association between us impossible. Mutual respect between the citizens of the Southern confederacy and those of the North has ceased to exist. Mutual confidence has been succeeded by mutual distrust, and mutual good will by mutual aversion. No government can be enduring which does not possess the affection and respect of the governed.

It cannot be that the people of the Confederate States can again entertain a feeling of affection and respect for the government of the United States. We have therefore separated from them; and now let it be understood that the separation is and ought to be final and irrevocable: that Virginia "will, under no circumstances, entertain any proposition from any quarter which may have for its object a restoration or reconstruction of the late Union, on any terms or conditions whatever."

I quote also from my proclamation, dated June 27, 1862:—

The people of Virginia, by overwhelming majorities of their Convention and Legislature, have solemnly announced to the world the purpose of this Commonwealth, under no conceivable circumstances again to acknowledge allegiance to or unite the destinies of our people with those of the United States.

The course they pursued previous to the war was more than sufficient to justify our separation from them; but their disgraceful violations of the constitution, and of plighted faith since the war; their utter perversions of truth; their reckless disregard of justice and of the rights of property, and their departure, in numerous instances, from the usages of civilized warfare; the invasion of our homes, and the murder of our peaceful citizens, render a connection with them in future odious to our sense of honor and abhorrent to our feelings. It has produced an estrangement as enduring as if there was an impassable gulf between us.

From the time Virginia seceded I have always been opposed to reconstruction.

It only remains for me to add that I have no personal acquaintance with Mr. Fernando Wood, do not know that I have ever seen him, and have had neither correspondence nor communication, directly or indirectly, with him, before or since this war commenced. I state further, that I have had no communication, verbal or written, with any Northern man, upon this subject, since Virginia seceded. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

Inspection of Her Repairs by Our Merchants—What Yankee Engineers Can Accomplish, &c.

In compliance with an invitation from Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, agents of the Great Eastern steamship, a select company of gentlemen proceeded, at ten o'clock yesterday morning, in a steamboat specially chartered for the purpose, to inspect the repairs recently made upon her under the direction of our Yankee engineers and machinists. The day was exceedingly pleasant, and the trip was greatly enjoyed by all the invited. Among the company were the Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, Judge Caton, of Illinois, Chas. H. Haswell, John M. Weeks, Erastus W. Smith, Chas. W. Copeland, Captain Waring, Robert Mackey, Lloyd's agent; Wm. H. Burleigh, and several other prominent citizens. The steamboat arrived at the anchorage of the Great Eastern, off Fort Schuyler, about noon, when the inspection of the ship and her repairs immediately commenced, and was prosecuted in the most searching manner by all who participated. Most of the examiners descended through the shaft thirty-five feet below the surface of the water into the caisson fitted to the bottom of the ship, and there viewed all the machinery by which the repairs were accomplished, expressing themselves amazed at the simplicity of the contrivances as well as astonished at the immense character of the injuries.

As the exact circumstances and particulars of the disaster are not generally known to the public, a brief recapitulation of the facts on this occasion will not be inappropriate, especially in view of the fact that a great many false rumors have been circulated in connection with the matter, and many injurious notions have been formed in consequence respecting the seaworthiness of the ship and her ultimate practical utility. We therefore proceed to give a short resume of the accident to this splendid vessel off Montauk Point, and also a description of the work and skill used in repairing her.

The Great Eastern was running through Long Island Sound, after a very excellent passage across the Atlantic, when, early on the morning of the 27th of August last—three o'clock—she suddenly struck upon a submerged [illegible]

[illegible]

...was in place divers were sent down into it through the passage ways to report its position, so as to insure that it covered the fracture. Afterwards heavy hawsers were carried round the caisson and the ship to cramp the former to the latter. As soon as the caisson was secured and the pump shaft connected, the pumping was commenced, and then followed the work of adjusting the huge iron plates, which was done most admirably.

After the examination a report was signed by all the prominent gentlemen on board, commending the ship as perfectly seaworthy and in condition to carry passengers.

A splendid dinner was served up about four o'clock, Captain Paton, commander of the ship, presiding, and after justice was done to the wines and meats several toasts were drank to the health of the Queen, President Lincoln, the Messrs. Renwick and Captain Paton. The party reached the city on the return about half-past seven in the evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

THE NAVAL BOARD.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. KING also presented a petition in favor of a general bankrupt act.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. FIELD, (rep.) of N. J., presented a petition asking for bounty for sick and wounded soldiers.

SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENTS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill concerning the judgment in the suits brought by the United States, with the recommendation that the amendment of the House be disagreed to. The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a letter from Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on Finance, on account of ill health.

Mr. Pearce was excused, and the Vice President appointed Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, to fill the vacancy.

ABOLITION OF THE GRADE OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to abolish the [illegible]

[illegible]

...accessible to the assaults of iron-clad fleets and land forces, and its possession would open to the enemy the interior centre of the Confederate States. We hope the South are fully prepared for defence.

H. Adderley, the head of the secession sympathizing firm of H. Adderley & Co., had returned to Nassau after a visit to Liverpool.

The gunboat Tioga was off Nassau November 25. The gunboat Wachusett and St. Jago de Cuba were near Cay Lobos a few days previous.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Great Battle at Fredericksburg—Terrific Fighting on Both Sides—Map of the New Battle Field—Important from the South and Southwest—The Latest News from Mexico, Havana, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Cook, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The European mails will close at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the morning, and will contain full and authentic accounts of the Crossing of the River by General Burnside's Union Troops at Fredericksburg, Virginia, of the Desperate Battle that ensued, of the Terrific Fighting on both Sides, and the Latest Despatches in regard to the present state of affairs, illustrated with a Map showing the points of Attack and Defence on the Rappahannock; Highly interesting intelligence from the South and Southwest; The Whereabouts of the Banks Expedition; Late and important intelligence from Mexico, Havana, &c., and reports of all interesting events of the day.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill, London, England, will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the NEW YORK HERALD.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT Part 1—Nos. 4043, 4045, 4051, 4055, 4057, 4065, 4075, 4079, 4083, 4091, 4109, 4117, 4123, 4135, 4143, 4147, 4153, 4151, 4159, 4163, 4167, 4169, 4175, 4181, 4183, 4185, 4187, 4189, 4191, 4193, 4195. This branch has adjourned to Wednesday. Part 2—Nos. 4446, 4448, 4454, 4456, 4460, 4464, 4466, 4470, 4476, 4478, 4482, 4486, 4488, 4491, 4504, 4506, 4508, 4512, 4520, 4524, 4526, 4532, 4536, 4538, 4540, 4542, 4546, 4552, 4554, 4556.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 3109, 3237, 3265, 3285, [illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REAL REMEDY.
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

These pills expel the principle of disease and increase the principle of life. Dr. Lo[illegible] of Peleism, who has used them twenty years in his practice, says:—They are a vegetable compound, which invigorate, cleanse and purify the blood, correct and regulate all the secretions, and, by purgation, discharge the whole mass of morbid matter from the system without reducing the strength. They are admitted to be the best purgative and anti-bilious medicine, and have not their equal for Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, &c., &c., and as purifiers and sweeteners of the blood they are without a rival.

STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN BULMER,
This Dec. 4, 1862,

United States Marine Artillery, at Newbern, N. C., says that his second lieutenant, Charles R. Doane, was attacked with typhoid fever, that he continued to grow worse, and was given up by the doctors, who had been unable to open his bowels. Capt. Bulmer concluded to try

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

A medicine which he had used from his childhood. He gave seven over night, and requested the nurse to give seven more in the morning. The effect was thorough—the delirium passed off, and the young lieutenant was easy and evidently much better. In the evening he was able to eat up. He took the pills a few days, continuing to improve, and the typhoid fever was cured. He was then attacked with fever and ague. Again the pills were relied upon, and they cured his fever and ague also. In a few days he was fully restored to health.

I call upon the Surgeon General to see to it, that a supply of Brandreth's Pills are amongst the medicinal stores.

B. BRANDRETH.

Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York; also No. 4 Union square; Wright's, corner Houston and Lewis streets; 296 Bowery; Campbell's, 351 Eighth avenue, and by all dealers. Plain, 25 cents; sugar coated, 15 cents per box, with full directions. Ask for new style.

A TERRIFIC HIT.
The great Prize Fight between King and Mace.
Full and authentic details.
Letters from Jack McDonald and Joe Rowe.
The Championship of England—complete report.
The Three Graces—Heenan, Mace and King.
Will Heenan Enter the Ring Again?
Details of Goss and Price's Match.
SEE THE CLIPPER.
Theatrical and Show News—fresh and reliable.
Shipwreck of the Christy Minstrels.
Fearful and Fatal Accident to a rope walker in Havana, Cuba.
The latest Dramatic, Concert, Minstrel and Circus News.
SEE THE CLIPPER.
Phelan's defeat in California—see table of counts in billiard news.
The Skating Season—Opening of New Parks.
Johnny Lazarus Matched in California.
Fearful Scene in a Circus. The Vampire.
Letter from Izzy Lazarus.
For the latest and most reliable Sporting and Theatrical News
SEE THE CLIPPER—NOW READY,
and for sale everywhere.
Price Six Cents.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER OF FRANKfort and William streets, one block east of the City Hall, two hundred and fifty light, warm, neatly furnished Rooms. Single rooms, 25c. to 37c. per day; $1 to $2 50 per week. House open all night.

A HANDSOME SUIT OF ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, suitable for a family or gentlemen, with Board, at 1,123 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, opposite Madison square. Undoubted references exchanged.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOtels and boarding houses to an establishment opened at 86 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home and live at low rates.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR TO let—To two or three gentlemen, with Board; closets and water in abundance. Family private. Dinner at 6. Table good. Also a second story Room. Terms low. References exchanged. Cars and Omnibuses within half a block. Apply at 114 West Thirty-seventh street.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, NURSE AND BABE WANT Rooms and Board for the winter in a private family; they desire the comforts of home and quiet elegance; terms moderate. Address A. B., box 134 Herald office.

AT NO. 43 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRteenth and Fourteenth streets—To let, a large second story Room, furnished, including Board, gas and fire; for one $11, or $15 for two persons. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS AND TWO CHILdren, of five and twelve years of age, desire Board for the winter; will require four rooms and a sitting room or parlor, in the vicinity of Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth streets, Madison and Sixth avenues. Address H., No. 5 West Thirty-fourth street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with a neatly furnished Room and good Board at 68 East Twenty-sixth street.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A PLEASANT, well furnished Room, with Board, at moderate terms. References given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., box 133 Herald office.

A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, HAVING MORE room than they require, would rent one half of their House, furnished or not, to a good responsible party. Location very central and convenient to cars and stages. For particulars, &c., address Merchant, box 153 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A COMFORTABLY FURnished Room, having fireplace or stove, for the winter, in the neighborhood of West Broadway and White street. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Johnson, Herald office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD IN A private family; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets, and Fourth and Sixth avenues; house must be first class; room with grate or heater; dinner at 6.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARDS.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ASTROLOGY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES AT AUCTION.

SALES AT AUCTION.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RESTAURANTS.

THE REBELLION.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, DEC. 13, 1862.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Machinery," will be received at this office until Friday, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, for the following articles of Machinery, viz:—

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 36 inches diameter; bed plate to turn 18 feet; compound rest for boring and turning cones; change wheels for screw cutting; dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end; two face plates, and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw IX, X. and XI. inch guns.

One double-geared Slide Lathe, to swing 30 inches diameter, bed plate to turn 14 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete, and to furnish wheels for cutting screw IX., X. and XI. inch guns.

Two double-geared Slide Lathes, to swing 18 inches diameter, bed plate to turn 8 feet, compound rest for boring and turning cones, change wheels for screw cutting, dead rest for holding work to be bored in the end, two face plates and one universal chuck and overhead motion complete.

One double geared column Drilling Machine, with adjustable table so arranged that any part of the table can be brought under the drill, to take in work four feet high, to bore holes up to 12 inches in diameter, with adjustable self-acting feeding motion and overhead driving motion complete.

One Stationary Engine (horizontal) of 11-inch cylinder, 3 feet stroke.

One Planing Machine, to plane 8 feet; to be 30 inches high and 30 inches wide, and overhead driving motion complete.

Bids will be required for each article, not separating component parts, and the awards will be made to the lowest bidder in the manner prescribed by law.

They are to be put up in their proper places by the seller, who must guaranty that they will run smoothly and perform the work expected of them for thirty days, before they can be received and paid for.

If the engine or any of the machines fail in their working, or break down within the time above specified, they are to be removed entirely at the cost of the seller.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, certified to by some officer of the government, setting forth that the bidder, if his offer is the lowest, will immediately enter into contract, if it is deemed necessary, for the faithful performance of the work.

Any additional information required can be obtained at the Ordnance office at the Navy Yard.

I. HENDERSON, Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND G STREETS,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the government with (2,500) twenty-five hundred Horses, of the following description, viz:—

CAVALRY.

For Cavalry (1,500) one thousand five hundred Horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors; well broken to the saddle, compactly built and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery (1,000) one thousand Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors; free from all defects, well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for cavalry or artillery horses, and in no case must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes, he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, complete in itself—and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Colonel D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster, United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to one half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation, and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL THE 22D day of December, 1862, for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with 3,000 head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The cattle to be delivered at Washington, D. C., and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross. No cattle admitted that weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross. Heifers, stags and bulls not wanted.

The first delivery to be made on or about the 10th day of January, 1863, or as soon thereafter as the government may direct. 600 cattle per week will be required to be delivered under this contract.

A bond with good and sufficient security will be required. Twenty per cent of the purchase money will be retained until the completion of the contract.

Proposals from contractors who have previously failed to comply with their bids, from disloyal persons, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of each member of the firm.

Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness or such other funds as government may have for disbursement.

All bids to be accompanied by two guarantees and directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle."

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(This guarantee must be appended to each bid.)

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bids which do not comply with the above will be rejected.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
51 WALKER STREET, NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 23d day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for the manufacture and delivery of the following articles of uniform clothing, all to be manufactured in the city of Brooklyn, L. I.:—

(9) all wool light blue kersey Overcoats,
(4) dark blue cloth Chasseur Jackets,
(48) pairs light blue kersey Chasseur Trowsers.

To be in material and style of manufacture according to patterns in this office, where the samples and specifications may [illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS OR persons desiring Country Residences.—The subscriber offers for sale his Country Residence, recently surveyed and laid out so that it can be divided into three distinct parcels, each having a water front and most splendid building sites. The property consists of 200 acres, a fine, stylish old mansion in a lawn of fourteen acres of lofty shade trees, native and imported, innumerable and of great variety; a garden tastefully designed and stocked with fruits and flowers; outbuildings, including farm house, watchman's cottage, "fronting on a fine harbor," and a bowling alley. The situation has unequalled advantages for either a private residence or for speculation, having a bold shore on the Sound a mile in extent, two sides belted by creek and inlet, one side by the main road; the lands facing the rivers gently slope either way, so that every building site commands fine views of the Sound and surrounding country. Two-thirds of the sites can have water fronts. The place is perfectly healthy, water excellent and air invigorating. Distance from the city 19 miles by New Haven Railroad; business men can reach the city from this place in less time than from Harlem by the avenue cars. Persons desirous of avoiding city taxes, the dangers and detentions in crossing the rivers, will do well to give this advertisement their early attention. No estate of equal size within one hundred miles of New York combines the diversified advantages and regal elegance of this old residence in every particular and all its appointments. The present distance to railroad stations, two miles. When "Chatsworth" is made a station, now in contemplation (depot already built), the distance will be only half a mile. Apply on the premises to
E. K. COLLINS,
or to him at the office of Woodruff & Co., 40 Broad street, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, between 12 and 2 o'clock, where a map can be seen.

A VERY FINE OCTAGON RESIDENCE, WITH 20 acres beautiful land; also four stores, brick, and well rented, near Troy, N. Y., sold low for cash, or exchanged for city property or a business; $12,000. F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 82 and 84 Nassau street.

A CHOICE FRUIT FARM AND GRAPERY OF FIFTY acres for sale cheap, with two dwelling houses and barn, 16 miles from New York, near Bloomfield, N. J. One of 75 acres, large house and barn, fruit, &c., fronting on Long Island Sound, with stock and crops. Terms easy.
A. SERGEANT, 16 Wall street.

A TWO STORY BROWN STONE BASEMENT BRICK House for sale, on easterly side of Lee avenue, eighth house from Broadway, Williamsburg, ten minutes' walk from ferries [illegible]

[illegible]

FREDERICKSBURG.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

demoralization of Gen. Meade's division caused partial success of the enemy's attempt to flank our forces. As they could not be rallied, Gen. Birney's division of veteran braves was brought forward on a double quick and immediately pushed to the front to fill the gap. They opened a sharp fire, driving the rebels back to the woods from which they had come.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. SMITH'S CORPS.

On the right of Franklin's line Smith's corps was actively engaged. General Howe's division and the left of General [illegible] kept back the enemy in their front. After this the fire slackened a little. Towards sunset the enemy made a very vigorous attack on several parts of the line, so as to hold a portion of our ground at dark, but he was speedily driven back at every point. At dark the relative position of the forces was about the same as in the morning, except that we had gained half a mile or more on the left.

WHERE WAS GEN. BURNSIDE?

General Burnside was at the Phillips House nearly all day. His position, most of the time, was on the upper balcony, where, with a powerful glass, he was watching the movements across the river. He has his staff and couriers running to and fro, conveying orders and bringing reports of the progress of the fight. He gave orders with promptitude and succinctly. "Lose no time," was the almost universal injunction to every courier. A smoky mist obscured the view in the morning. It was the hazy sky of an Indian summer day, and the same genial warmth of the sun made more remarkable by its contrast to the recent intense cold.

THE BALLOON—THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS NOT ENGAGED.

Professor Lowe made frequent ascensions during the day to obtain a more extended view of the enemy's movements and position; but the condition of the atmosphere interfered very materially with his success. The Fifth Army corps was not engaged in the fight, and therefore had no opportunity to add to its already well earned reputation for soldierly gallantry and steadiness, earned in many previous hard fought battle fields. As darkness shut out the light of day the scene was one of terrific beauty and sublimity. The loss on our side was very heavy, and cannot as yet be known with accuracy. The long list of killed and wounded, although it comprises but a moiety of those who have fallen, will give an idea of the great sacrifice which was inevitable from the strength of the position held by the rebels.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD HURT.

On Thursday evening, during the heavy firing, General D. Butterfield, commanding the Fifth Army Corps, met with an accident, which gave rise to the report, at one time, that he had been killed. His horse, a fiery animal, became very restive, and the nature of the ground, the mud and ice conglomerated, caused the animal to fall, throwing the General on his side, hurting him severely, and this morning he is quite lame, yet at the head of his gallant corps.

The Great Conflict.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Dec. 15.]

* * * * * *

We learn that a terrific battle had raged on Saturday from morning to night, during which the Union troops had repeatedly attacked the enemy in his intrenched position with heroic but unsuccessful valor, being received with such showers of fire from the hostile batteries and rifle pits as finally to compel our brave battalions to recoil with severe loss in killed and wounded. It seems the misfortune of our armies often to fight the enemy in his own chosen and strong positions. But the general result of the struggle of Saturday, taking in the tide of battle on the whole field, seemed, according to the despatches, to favor the Union arms.

The engagement, contrary to what appears to have been the general expectation, was not resumed yesterday. The enemy was occupied in extending and strengthening his works, and our army was taking care of its wounded and burying such of its dead as could be recovered from the battle field. *General Burnside was reinforced in the course of the day by General Sigel's corps.* He unquestionably had good reasons for delaying another attack upon the enemy's lines.

THE CASUALTIES.

Additional Names of Killed and Wounded in the Battle of Fredericksburg.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Colonel Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth New York (Irish Brigade), furnishes the following list of casualties from personal recollection:—

In the Sixty-ninth New York were wounded—

Colonel Nugent, severely.
Major Cavanagh, in the hip.
Captain Leddy, arm. He had just recovered from a previous wound.
Captain Towe, not dangerously.
Lieutenant Birmingham, missing.
Lieutenant M. P. Brennan, missing.
Lieutenant Murphy, wounded, severely.
Lieutenant O'Neil, mortally.
Lieutenant Buckley, mortally.
Captain Donovan, mortally.
Lieutenant Manier, mortally.
Lieutenant Burke, mortally.
Lieutenant Kearney, mortally.
Lieutenant Callahan, mortally.
Lieutenant Scully, slightly.

In the Sixty-third New York:—

Major O'Neil, commanding, lost an arm.
Captain Richard Moore, the same.
Captain Sullivan, not dangerously.
Captain Cartwright, killed.

[illegible]

Ninth Regiment New York State Militia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I find in your paper of yesterday morning, among the list of killed and wounded of the Ninth regiment New York State Militia, the name of my son. I am credibly informed that the colonel and every field officer, also the captain of his company, were all in this city last Friday, which seems to be confirmed from the fact that among the wounded is the name of Captain Hendrickson, commanding Ninth regiment New York State Militia. As a father, may I ask the question why these officers are in this city?

A FATHER.

Arrival of Gen. Kimball at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

Among the arrivals here is that of General Nathan Kimball, of Indiana, who was wounded at the Fredericksburg battle in the thigh. The wound is painful, but not dangerous.

The Scott Life Guard at Fredericksburg.

The Fourth regiment New York Volunteers (First Scott Life Guard) suffered heavily on Saturday at Fredericksburg. Colonel J. D. Macgregor, the commander of the regiment, was wounded, and up to the time of our latest advices the ball had not been extracted.

Aid for the Wounded.

ALBANY, Dec. 15, 1862.

Dr. John Swinburne, who volunteered as army surgeon during the peninsular campaign, has again started for the seat of war to render gratuitous services on the battle field of Fredericksburg.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 15, 1862.

Hon. Mr. Coe, of Waterbury; Dr. Townsend, of New Haven; Dr. S. S. Salisbury, of Plymouth, and Mr. Hodge, of Colebrook, a committee appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut to make provision for wounded soldiers in Virginia, left New Haven this evening for the camp at Fredericksburg.

THE REBEL ACCOUNTS.

[From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 12.]

IMPORTANT FROM FREDERICKSBURG—ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO CROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE FIGHTING COMMENCED.

The city was much excited yesterday by reports that the abolition army had commenced a demonstration at Fredericksburg, and were making an attempt to cross the Rappahannock river in force. But little information could be obtained during the day, beyond the fact that a fight was in progress, and the anxiety of the people was somewhat relieved by a report, apparently reliable, that the enemy had been repulsed with considerable slaughter. The Fredericksburg train arrived late in the evening, and passengers fully confirmed the intelligence that the ball had opened, and that the army of Burnside was endeavoring to execute the long standing threat of marching upon the "rebel capital." It was impossible, however, to gather any connected or really intelligible statements, as the train left Hamilton Station, five miles this side of Fredericksburg, before one o'clock P. M., and the passengers received their information from such sources as they were enabled to communicate with at that distance.

This was, in effect, that the enemy, at five o'clock in the morning, attempted to cross the river at three points, namely:—Knox's mill, above the town; at the railroad bridge, about the centre, and at Deep run (Alfred Bernard's place), a mile and a half or two miles below. They were first discovered in the act of constructing pontoon bridges, and our sharpshooters, stationed in the rifle pits on this side of the river, set to work to prevent the execution of this design if possible. We are told that they poured volley after volley into the Yankees, who were compelled to desist from their operations at the two upper positions, but at Deep run our men were directly exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, and could do little or nothing to check the progress of their work.

In the course of the morning several shell were thrown into the town of Fredericksburg from the heights across the river, and battered down a house belonging to George P. King, near the railroad depot. Another house, in the lower part of the town, owned by a Mr. Vaughn, was set on fire by a shell and destroyed. We hear, also, that Jacob Grotz, a citizen, was killed, and his brother George wounded. There is also a report of the wounding of a Mr. Scott, and a lady and children, but this is not entirely reliable.

The statements of losses on either side are various. The Yankees, from all accounts, suffered heavily from the fire of our sharpshooters. If the enemy has succeeded in crossing the river at Deep run, we may hear stirring news from that direction to-day.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12.]

HEAVY FIGHTING AT FREDERICKSBURG.

Despatches received by the government from Fredericksburg up to half-past twelve o'clock on yesterday, state that at half-past five in the morning the enemy attempted to lay down pontoon bridges at three points—one at the sight of the railroad bridge, which spanned the river at the lower end of the town; another at the ford above the town, and between it and Falmouth, and the third below the mouth of Deep run, which is, perhaps, three miles below the city.

The attempts at the first named points were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, our sharpshooters and skirmishers co-operating with the artillery in the affair. At the lower point, the pontoniers were protected from the fire of our artillery by the river bluff, and the command of the position by the enemy's guns rendered sharpshooters unavailable. At half-past twelve the bridge was reported as nearly complete. There had, of course, been no attempt at crossing, and the plateau on which the enemy's troops would appear on ascending the bluff would be swept by our batteries, if they should venture to cross, as it was hoped they would.

The troops engaged were Longstreet's. The cannonading was very severe. Passengers report that several houses were burned during the fight. Any further particulars before going to press will be appended.

P. S.—A despatch from Fredericksburg, dated at six o'clock, says that the enemy were then crossing on their pontoon bridge.

Reaching the southern bank, they will be in a sheltered nook, between the bluff and the river. This space is of horseshoe shape, and sufficient, perhaps, to contain ten thousand men. Above and below it is said that the bluff approaches the river, and the channel the southern shore, so that the enemy cannot march up or down the river under cover of the bluffs. Their only course is to ascend the bluffs, when they will be covered by our batteries.

We shall not be surprised to learn that this ascent of the bluffs was made under cover of last night's darkness, and that the attempt brought on a night battle.

The house of Wm. H. Vaughan, on the river road, was set on fire by a shell and burned; also that of George King, near the depot. Shells passed through the house of Rev. Dr. Broadus, and that of Mr. J. F. Scott. The steeple of the Baptist church was shot away, and some houses in the upper part of the town destroyed.

Jacob Grotz, an old citizen, was killed, and his brother George wounded, by the explosion of a shell.

About thirty of our wounded men, we understand, were brought down last night on the train.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT AT PORT ROYAL.

Our Account and the Rebel Account of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1862.

On Wednesday evening our gunboats at Port Royal, about twenty-seven miles from Fredericksburg, were fired into by a rebel battery from the shore, supposed to number twenty heavy guns.

One of the rebel shots struck a coal schooner, wounding Captain Simmons, who has since died.

Another shot struck the Currituck on the larboard side, pushing into the engine room and wounding H. F. Smith, of Rhode Island, who has since died; also wounding Jeremiah Daily dangerously, and two others slightly.

The firing was very rapid and continued until sundown, when the rebel batteries were silenced.

Two schooners at the commencement of the fight were lying directly in range of the rebel guns near the shore, but were brought off safely by the Teaser.

Our gunboats laid off the shore until morning, when they again opened upon the rebel battery, but met with no response.

The Rebel Account.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 12.]

THE SHELLING OF PORT ROYAL.

On Thursday evening last our batteries, stationed both above and below the town, opened fire on the gunboats, which were anchored in the stream, just opposite, consisting of the Freeborn, the Anacostia, Live Yankee and Resolute.

The firing lasted about an hour and a half, and was very rapid. During the bombardment eleven houses were struck—four of which were completely riddled, and were, if anything, the best in the village, being the residences of Dr. Urquhart, Mrs. Lucy Thornton, R. H. Pendleton and Mrs. Parker. No one was hurt, though grape was fired upon the women and children as they were leaving the town. It is proper to say that no notification was given by the abolitionists of their intention to shell. After the bombardment they dropped down the stream some seven miles. It is thought the gunboats were struck several times.

The people of the town are now scattered, like those of Fredericksburg, in the farm houses and cabins of the adjacent country. During the night many of the women and children who had been driven out had no other shelter than the woods.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

The Philadelphia Reports of Banks and All the Other Generals.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 15.]

OUR TROOPS LANDED AT WINTON—JUNCTION WITH THE ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER.

Important movements are on foot in Eastern North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington; but the more general belief is that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg.

On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan river, and a land force of ten thousand men were seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a move on Weldon.

The Raleigh *Progress* announced the landing of a large federal force in Gates county. If this be true an immediate attack on Weldon may be expected.

ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER—GENERALS BANKS, PECK AND FOSTER FORM A JUNCTION—THE WHOLE ARMY IN MOTION—SUPPOSED DESTINATION, PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1862.

During the day the city was filled with rumors in regard to Banks' expedition. Some reported that it had been landed at the head of the York river, and all agreed that it had not gone south of Hatteras.

I have just received information from good authority that General Banks has landed with twenty thousand men at Winton, North Carolina, near the head waters of the Chowan river.

General Nathaniel P. Banks has assumed command of the Army of the Blackwater, consisting of three *corps d'armee*, forming a grand division of the army.

General Foster will command the left wing—three divisions—forming a *corps d'armee*.

General Peck will command the right wing, forming a *corps d'armee* of three divisions.

General Augur will command the centre corps of three divisions.

General Emory will command the reserve troops, composed of twelve trusty regiments, three batteries of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry.

General Banks is already advancing, having formed a junction with our troops at Suffolk. General Foster's army has joined him by this time.

It may be that Weldon will be taken immediately; but Petersburg must fall in a few days, while Burnside is driving Lee back upon Richmond, to receive the "last toss of the fork" from General Banks as he endeavors to retreat to Lynchburg or Danville.

General Banks has full possession of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and his future supplies will reach him by two other routes besides this one.

Thus far the movement may be considered a great success, and, while its demoralizing effects upon the enemy will be very great, its effect upon the spirit of the Northern people will be most salutary.

Expect stirring news from the Army of the Blackwater hourly.

THE AFFAIR AT ZUNI.

Important Reconnoissance in Force, Under Brigadier General Ferry, to the Blackwater.

The Capture of a Rebel Captain and Twelve Men.

Our Loss Three Killed and Eleven Wounded, &c., &c., &c.

Our Suffolk Correspondence.

SUFFOLK, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

On Thursday noon last a column under the command of Brigadier General Ferry left here for the purpose of engaging the attention of the enemy at the Blackwater. The column consisted of cavalry, artillery and eight regiments of infantry. A pontoon train, made of old canal boats, taken from the canal which runs through the Dismal Swamp, was also attached to the expedition.

The column proceeded on the South Quay road, and halted for supper about six o'clock, having then advanced about ten miles. They next moved on towards the Blackwater, which they expected to reach about two o'clock next morning; but the wagons were laden so heavily with the pontoon boats that a detention of several hours was caused by their sinking deep into the muddy cypress swamp, through which a portion of the road lay. It was deemed important that the column should reach the Blackwater before daylight, and the pontoon train would have been left behind to enable it to do so; but the road being exceedingly narrow, with deep ditches on each side, it was found impossible for the cavalry and infantry, which were behind them, to pass, and in some cases a delay of two hours would ensue. Daylight, therefore, revealed the advancing force to the enemy, it not arriving at the Blackwater before six o'clock yesterday morning.

This afterwards proved to be of little account, as the rebels must have had timely warning of our approach at least two days previously. The passage of the river had been perfectly free of obstructions, while now piles of timber and *chevaux de frise* lay in it, and on the opposite side a heavy block house and a large number of rifle pits had been constructed to assist in repelling an invading enemy. To add to the difficulty of fording the river the water, which two days previously had not been more than from two to three feet deep, had now risen to twice that depth, so that the cavalry, instead of walking across, were compelled to swim over to the opposite side in the face of a prepared enemy.

But for these difficulties a plan, first suggested by Gen. Ferry, and afterwards ordered by Gen. Peck, must have succeeded admirably. It was this: to mount two or three companies of infantry behind the cavalry, ford the river, dismount the infantry, drive the enemy from the heavy underbrush, and hold him in check until the pontoon bridge was laid across. By this plan a crossing of the Blackwater would have been effected without the aid of artillery, as it was believed the heavy guns would warn the enemy at Wakefield and Franklin, and, a much superior force being at both these places, a rapid reinforcement could have been sent by railroad, and the fresh troops being thus precipitated in overwhelming numbers upon our force would compel them to fall back. This afterwards proved correct.

Two companies of the Thirteenth Indiana were now mounted behind the cavalry, and the whole attempted to cross, but were met with such severe volleys of musketry and artillery from the opposite bank, which, added to the unexpected depth of the water, rendered the crossing impossible without serious loss of life. The whole were, therefore, recalled. Three pieces of artillery, under the command of Captain Howard, were now ordered up, and, choosing a favorable position for the guns, a heavy fire of shell and canister was opened upon the rebels, which soon drove them from the bank, and, the firing still continuing, they retreated and fell back out of range to the thick woods and undergrowth beyond. While the firing was going on our pickets opposite Zuni, about a mile and a half up the river, reported that the enemy were attempting to cross at the railroad bridge, and that the Union pickets had been fired upon by both infantry and artillery, who were assembling at that point in large numbers, evidently with the intention of outflanking us. Gen. Ferry at once ordered his Adjutant General, Capt. Ives, with a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery, to this point for the purpose of dispersing them. Arriving there, Capt. Ives found the enemy in plain sight, not more than an eighth of a mile distant, their battery in full view, and the infantry showing themselves on the outside of the works with apparent impunity. The section under the command of Lieutenant Beecher, of the Fourth United States artillery, now commenced a galling fire, under the cover of which a company of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania deployed as skirmishers to the banks of the river for the purpose of picking off the enemy's artillerymen on the opposite side. Three shots silenced the rebel battery, and a dozen more destroyed the fortifications and drove the enemy away, they taking with them a large gun which had been mounted on a truck and run from place to place upon the railroad track, and which they fired very rapidly, doing, however, but little execution. The party under Captain Ives now returned to the main body, where the firing had been going on for three or four hours, driving the enemy back so effectually that three companies of the Thirteenth Indiana crossed the Blackwater in the pontoon boats. Col. Dodge also crossed over in the face of a large force of the enemy, who had doubtless been attracted by the firing, and had arrived to reinforce their comrades, having, as was supposed, reached the place in the cars from Wakefield.

As the expedition was partially a diversion in favor of other and more important military movements by our forces, and as Gen. Ferry had received orders to be particularly cautious not to bring on an engagement, our men were recalled from the opposite side, and returned with a captain and twelve men whom they had captured. The whole now made preparations to retrace their steps, and at half-past ten o'clock this morning the last of the column passed through Suffolk on their way to the camps.

The rebel captain was wounded so seriously that it was necessary to bring him in an ambulance.

Our loss is three killed and eleven wounded. The enemy's was much greater, the prisoners reporting as many as thirty killed and wounded by our artillery fire at the crossing.

We were compelled to leave and destroy one old wagon which stuck so deeply in the mud that it was found impossible to extricate it. The contents were taken out before setting it on fire.

Before the head of the returning column had reached here, and I believe even before they started homeward, secession reports of a disastrous defeat, of a captured pontoon train, a bloody repulse while crossing the river and a hasty retreat spread like lightning, both last night and this morning, and as our gallant fellows marched through the village they were greeted with jeering smiles from the male secessionists and a more demonstrative evidence of satisfaction from the females. One, an old woman, waved her hands as our soldiers passed her dwelling, and said, "I prayed to God all last night that you might never live to cross the Blackwater, and now my prayers have been answered, for you were driven back when you tried to cross, and have come back faster than you went." Another, seeing some men who had been manning the battery walking behind the artillery, and supposing that because they had no muskets they had been thrown away to aid them in their flight, cried out, "Where's your guns? The next time you hear them they will be turned against you," &c.

The following is a list of our loss, as far as I could collect it up to the time for the train to leave for Norfolk:—

KILLED.

Lieut. John Robinson, 6th Massachusetts.
Lieut. Barr, Co. I, 6th Massachusetts.
One of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry.

WOUNDED.

A Sergeant of the Mounted Rifles.
Private McFarland, 13th Indiana, leg shot off, mortally.
Private Hinton, Co. F, 13th Indiana.
Private Brady, Co. C, 58th Pennsylvania, in the leg by a shell.
Private Cox, Co. C, 58th Pennsylvania, in the leg by a shell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD BILLHEAD, $6 REAM, OR $3 50, 1,000.—Business Cards, 75 cents 1,000; Labels, 35 cents 1,000; Circulars, 38 cents 1,000. All kinds Book, Job and Newspaper Printing equally low, at T. R. DAWLEY'S new steam printing establishment, corner Reade and Centre streets.

ADAMANTEAN WHITE FILLINGS OF GOLD AND Platina, chemically combined, entirely painless; never discolors or falls out. Every filling warranted, $1. All other white fillings, 50 cents. Warranted sets of Artificial Teeth, $3 to $25. Painless extracting. Office 84 East Twenty-second street, near Lexington avenue. Dr. LUTHER, Sr., Dentist.